THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Ollivier and French Politics.

A Big Blow-out at San Francisco.

The End of Blossom Rock.

Repealing the Excise Law.

Its Effects in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Twenty-three Tons of Powder Exploded in San Francisco Harbor—A Triumph of Engineering Skill.

Blossom Rock was situated in the harbor of San Francisco, and has proved a great annoyance and danger to shipping. It was submerged six feet below the surface at low tide, and was situated where the water rolled in large swells, which, being interrupted in their progress, were broken and tossed into wild commotion. The difficulties to be encountered in an attempt at removing a huge mass of rock so situated can readily be imagined; yet this work was begun, and with the utmost confidence in his ultimate success, nearly four months ago, by Colonel Von Schmidt, civil engineer.

PREPARING FOR ATTACK.

The first work to be done was to make a careful survey of the rock. This was carefully done, and from it plans were drawn. The next work was to construct a water-tight coffer-dam on the rock, and around that part of it through which the shaft was to be sunk. This was found to be most difficult. The coffer-dam was first put in its place, and then a scow was built around it, into which about two hundred and fifty tons of stone were thrown. The dam was lined around with bags of sand to more effectually keep out the water, and when this was complete, an iron turret was placed inside of it. This turret was embedded or sunk in the rock a distance of three feet, and closely and thoroughly cemented in its place. This being done, the work of excavation, or sinking the shaft, commenced. A platform was erected on the rock, fifty-six feet in length, and about twenty in width. On this an engine and a complete hoisting apparatus were placed at one end, and at the other a shanty was erected containing six sleeping apartments and a kitchen, which was also used as an eating room by the workmen. When the shaft had been sunk sufficiently to permit the work of excavation to be extended to either side, the work was considered fairly begun, and from that time forward it was pushed with all the despatch possible.

TUNNELLING THE ROCK.

To do this was not only difficult but perilous, and involved the heaviest responsibility. It required the closest attention and the exercise of more than ordinary skill. As the work progressed and the excavation became larger, the crust of rock left standing would naturally become weaker and more likely to cave in. In order to prevent this pillars of rock were left standing at short intervals from each other, until the limit of six feet was everywhere reached. Then it became necessary to move those pillars away. Before this was done, uprights of heavy timbers were set thickly around the cavity to supply their place, and in this way all fear of the roofing falling was obviated. All the pillars, except the two main ones, were removed several days ago. The cutting away of these two was the last work done before the powder was stored for the grand explosion.

THE CHARGE.

The amount of powder used was about twenty-three tons, which was placed in casks and boiler tanks, very firmly made and perfectly waterproof. The barrels were placed close to the side of the excavation, near the junction of the arch or roof with the floor, so as to blow away the arch from the lowest point of excavation. The boilers, containing more powder, were placed through the centre of the chamber, where the distance from the top to the bottom of the excavation was the greatest. This was so arranged as to equalize the force on each portion of the rock. The most perfect arrangements were made for exploding the charge. A piece of gas-pipe, two and a half feet, was inserted in each barrel, and a piece six feet long in each boiler. These were filled with fine gunpowder, and in the end of each was placed a fulminating cartridge. All of these were then connected together by insulated electric wires, the ends of which passed to the surface of the water through a tube in the shaft, and thence to a vessel at anchor about 1000 feet from the rock in a southerly direction. Here it was connected with an electric battery in charge of Mr. J. S. Field, an electrician of approved skill. The fulminating cartridges, when reached by the electric spark, were expected to explode, setting fire to the powder in the tubes, and thence communicating to the mass of powder in the casks and boilers. When all was arranged, the coffer-dam was removed and the water permitted to fill up the excavation and act as tamping.

THE SUBMARINE CAVERN.

The space excavated measured in the clear inside 140 by 50 feet, and it is estimated that about 40,000 cubic feet of stone were removed in making it. The height of the highest pillar was 29 and the lowest 4 feet.

THE GRAND RESULT—A PERFECT SUCCESS.

The telegraph informs us of the final act in this great engineering project. On Saturday afternoon last, at 2 o'clock, Blossom Rock was blown up, and the result was all that the most enthusiastic supporters of the plan anticipated. No accident of any kind is reported. When the immense amount of powder was touched off the water, apparently 100 feet in diameter, was thrown to the height of about 100 feet, the centre being filled with smoke and stones, the latter going far above the water. Between 50,000 and 60,000 people witnessed the explosion. The explosion was scarcely perceptible in the city of San Francisco, and only a deep thud accompanied the blast.

OLLIVIER.

An Important Speech by Napoleon's Prime Minister—His Views on French Politics—Universal Suffrage and Monarchical Government in France.

In the recent debate on constitutional government in the French Corps Legislatif, M. Emile Ollivier used the following remarkable language in the course of his reply to M. Gambetta:—

Would you know the error, the grave error, of the school of the eminent orator to whom I reply? Their error consists in practising in politics the same method that was in vogue before Bacon introduced the experimental system into the domain of science. Their school is finely flavored of Rousseau; he is their master. They have two or three maxims from which they draw a series of deductions which seem inevitable. It is not thus that we must proceed in politics. Politics is, no more than philosophy, an abstract science in which we proceed *a priori*; it is as much and even more than philosophy an experimental science.

When we desire to know what is suitable to a people; what principles are to be defended, developed, and advanced, we must not place ourselves in presence of logical propositions, and endeavor to animate and control them, and then convert them into institutions and laws. We must regard the experience of ages, which is called history, in the light of the present; we must see what is the genius, manners, habits, traditions, and conditions of the past, in order to constitute the conditions of the present, and act then upon these premises. [*Tres bien.*] Now, if I make this examination, and glance at my country, what do I see? A fact which has always struck observers, and which, even in the sixteenth century, the Venetian ambassadors, by their great penetration, marked out as being the character of the French race. Everywhere I see this; the most democratic country is at the same time the most monarchical. I behold that great French creation—national unity, the work of Richelieu and Louis XIV, what made it? The alliance of the democracy speaking then by the voice of the Tiers Etat with the French monarchy. The revolution burst out, and was the grandest explosion in the history of the human race from a political point of view. The unbounded hopes, the audacious theories, the unrestrained and impulsive ardor—what did it end in? In this fact:—One day in 1799 a man named Flevee was walking in a field in Nivernais. He meets a peasant returning from work and says to him, "Well, what do you think of affairs?" And the other replies, "Hasn't Napoleon returned from Egypt yet?" This movement developed and declared itself, and when the French revolution is about to be swayed by reaction the democratic sentiment unites with Napoleonic legend and under another form commences the second French work—the royalty. (*Tres bien* from the right, interruptions on the left.)

Events succeed each other. We arrive at the revolution of 1848. Assuredly if there was one great, magnanimous, and generous, it was that. What did it result in? After hesitation, which threw it into the arms of a general, the nation, by acclamation more spontaneous, uncontrolled, and free than ever existed, again found the name of Napoleon and acclaimed it. Behold, gentlemen, the facts. I do not comment, but recite them. Consequently, when I hear you maintain, as an invincible thesis, that universal suffrage carries with it the destruction of a monarchical government, I say experience pronounces against you.

REV. HORACE COOK.

Westward Ho!—Marriage of the Eloping Young Lady—A Lover whose Faith Could Not Be Shaken.

Since the final scene at the New York East Conference, and the vote was cast which declared him criminally unfit for the Methodist ministry, the Rev. Horace Cook, according to report, has been engaged in packing up his effects preparatory to starting to the West. His destination will probably be Minnesota. For several weeks the disgrace he had brought upon himself weighed heavily, and he might have sunk under the burden of it only for the devotion of his good wife, who stuck to him like a true Christian through good and evil report, and succeeded in endearing herself to him more than ever before.

Among the number of his fast friends are several ladies who were converted through his efforts at the Seventh Street Methodist Church.

MISS HATTIE JOHNSON,

the young girl who was the companion of Cook's flight to Philadelphia, since her return has not been followed up so closely by the newspapers, and a short sketch of her life from that time will be particularly interesting. While yet quite young, and before leaving school, she became an object of admiration to a young business man in the city. He loved her, but her father was unwilling that she should be married at such a tender age, and postponed the matter indefinitely. An engagement really existed between the young people, when Hattie began to receive attention from Cook. As a matter of course the young man never suspected that there could be anything wrong, and continued his visits to her house up to the day of the elopement, when the news of the affair reached him. He felt the disgrace very keenly, but cherished no unkind thoughts towards Hattie.

When she was restored to her family, with the word of Cook that she was still as pure as "the beautiful snow," the young lover returned to his allegiance, and approached the poor girl as affectionately as ever. He freely forgave her indiscretion, and declared that the love he bore her was still warm and true, and proposed to marry her with all due despatch. Mr. Johnson questioned him very closely upon this state of his feelings, and was somewhat surprised to find him so ready to forgive. For a few weeks he continued to call every day at the house, and pay court to the young girl, until her heart was sincerely touched by his unselfish devotion, and she consented to be his wife, on condition that in after life he should never allude to her girlish folly. It was then arranged that there should be a short probationary season during which time he was to search his heart thoroughly, and she was to have her dresses made. When she eloped but few articles of clothing were taken, as Cook intended to purchase a splendid outfit for her in Philadelphia.

THE MARRIAGE.

In accordance with the arrangement the young couple were joined in wedlock, and after the usual festivities, left the city on a wedding tour. The marriage was published in one of the papers, but attracted no notice, owing to the name of Johnson being now almost as familiar as Smith. The bride and bridegroom returned to the home of the bride's father in the ordinary course of events, but they eventually procured a snug little home for themselves, and are, at this writing, living as happily together as if there had never been such a man in the world as Horace Cook.—*N. Y. Sunday News.*

SUNDAY LIQUOR.

Visible Results of the Repeal of the Excise Law—Dram Shops and Lager Beer Saloons Wide Open.

Yesterday being the first Sabbath after the practical repeal of the excise law, there were many changes visible, none of them being an improvement upon those quiet Sundays the city experienced while the prohibitory liquor law was in full force. Heretofore, dealers in ardent spirits and lager beer were compelled to resort to all sorts of pretexts to evade the law. Convenient rear doors and gateways in alleys were used to admit customers in search of refreshments. Baskets were considered excellent vehicles for the transmission of supplies, provided there was a can or pitcher inside, and while the police of late winked at these palpable violations of the law, the sense of decorum was not shocked, and inebriates indulged themselves in secret, the number of arrests for intoxication and disorderly conduct being comparatively moderate on each Sabbath.

Yesterday, the saloons devoted to the sale of lager beer, especially those colossal establishments in the lower part of the Bowery, were thrown wide open, and the "gardens," as the Teutonic mind fondly style them in faint remembrance of well-known resorts in the larger cities of the Fatherland, were thronged all day by an eager and thirsty crowd, all anxious to enjoy the national beverage of Germany without let or hindrance from the laws of the State. Dramshops throughout the length and breadth of the city were not slow to follow the example of the lager-beer saloons, though the proprietors in many cases paid a little respect to the day by partially covering their windows with intermittent shutters. Liquor was sold in large quantities by the glass over the counters, and the police reported several affrays during the day between men under the influence of liquor. The return of the liquor and beer trade to the old system was signalized by the occurrence of a brutal murder, the result of a drunken quarrel among a gang of drunken ruffians who had been out all night on a spree. The details of the crime prove that the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquor at all hours of the day or night is prejudicial to good order in the public streets, and the safety of human life and limb.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, the police of this city reported fifty arrests for intoxication and eighteen for disorderly conduct in the public streets. The Second, Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second precincts reported no arrests at all, and the day was a peculiarly quiet one to the police, as, indeed, were the three previous Sundays. The magistrates in the several police courts found little occasion for the exercise of their powers, and the Sabbath was indeed a day of rest.

Yesterday the scene changed in a decided sense, for with the opening of the liquor saloons came a new mood upon those frequenting them. Cases of intoxication were more abundant and the police had more occupation. There were seventy arrests made in the city up to 9 o'clock yesterday evening for intoxication, and twenty-six for disorderly conduct. There were no arrests yesterday for these offenses in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-ninth precincts. Thus it will be seen that the city was more disorderly than on previous Sabbaths. The aggregate number of arrests made on last Sunday in this city was one hundred and sixty-three, and the number was largely increased by midnight of yesterday.

The operation of Superintendent Jourdan's order to keep the loungers away from church doors was carried into full effect yesterday, the officers detailed for that duty experiencing no difficulty in enforcing the new regulation. The consequence was that pedestrians having occasion to pass places of public worship did so without hindrance, and the congregations were enabled to disperse in a speedy and pleasant manner; the usual sidewalk crowds having disappeared as if by magic, through the efforts of the patrolmen on post.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

THE FINANCES.

Condition of the Treasury as Compared with the Same Time Last Year.

The following figures are collected from the Treasury Department, and will be found interesting, as showing the healthy condition of our finances at the present time. The Treasury statement April 1, 1869, exhibits coin belonging to the Government, $82,530,865·12; coin in Treasury, represented by certificates, $21,672,500; currency, $6,802,628·42; total, $111,005,993·54. In comparison, the Treasury statement of April 1, 1870, exhibits coin belonging to the Government, $66,565,245·08; coin in the Treasury, represented by certificates, $38,848,500; currency, $7,472,729·65; total, $112,886,474·73. The coin belonging to the Government April 1, 1870, was less than April 1, 1869, $15,665,620·04, while the currency balance was, plus $670,110·23 less in Treasury April 1, 1870, $14,995,518·81. But the Treasury now holds bonds purchased from April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, with accrued interest thereon, to the amount of $105,229,307·67. In consequence of the payment of the annual taxes under the Internal Revenue laws, for the next three months, the Treasury will be in receipt of a larger amount of currency than during the past three months. Commissioner Delano estimates his collection for April, May, and June of 1870 in the aggregate at about $52,000,000. Therefore, unless the expenditures largely increase, which is not probable, or the Secretary declines to increase his purchases of bonds, there must inevitably be an increase of the currency balance in the Treasury for the next three months. The coin balance and currency balance in the Treasury on April 22 are each greater by $2,008,000 than they were on the 1st inst.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Uber & Schuttnetter vs. L. Moore, owner, and M. D. Morrison, contractor. An action on a mechanics' lien to recover for materials furnished and work done in raising a building at Seventh and Wallace streets. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

Stapler & Campbell vs. Samuel Yohe, owner, and Robert Reeves, contractor. An action on a mechanics' lien to recover for materials furnished and work done upon a building at Twentieth and Spring-get streets. On trial.

Othello in Court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning a good-looking young man, occupying a prominent position in the dock, owned up to a little piece of violence upon his wife, who appeared in a spring dress and black eye. She said she had been married about three years, during which time her husband had frequently given his high temper a forcible demonstration upon her person. In February last, for some mysterious cause, he deserted her, and ceased to provide anything for her except an occasional beating.

One afternoon about two weeks ago he called at the room in which she lived, broke open the door and finding her all alone, and without protection, he at once proceeded to batter her, closing her right eye at the first blow. Having said this much she closed her case.

The husband, being called upon for an explanation, consented very readily to give one, and said that on this afternoon he found a man locked up in the room with his wife, and felt an almost irresistible desire to kill them both, but being, like young Lochinvar, "all unarmed," he merely dealt her a blow in the eye, which he repeated, and then effected the arrest of the man.

The wife said this third party was a neighbor who had been attracted by her cries of distress, and had come in to her assistance.

Prisoner—"That man had no pantaloons on. Do you suppose a neighbor would have come in to your assistance without his pantaloons at that hour? Not much. Judge, I snatched that man's breeches from the bed, and left him there in that fix until I brought an officer for him."

The policeman who made the arrest said that when he went to the room with the husband he found the third party sitting on the bed without his pantaloons, and the woman tearing the room with a scarce allowance of garments to protect her from the cold.

The Judge said the case needed no comment, and only imposed a fine of one cent and the costs upon the much injured husband, who retired to his seat in the dock, and had an interesting search through all his pockets for that one cent.

THE N.Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY

From the N. Y. Herald.

"At the close the money market was easy at four to six per cent., the latter being almost exceptional as the rate on miscellaneous collaterals. The market for commercial paper showed more movement, and prime double name acceptances were current at an average of seven per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was dull after the steamer, but closed firm on the basis of 109@109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty day and 109¾@109⅞ for sight sterling bills.

"The weekly statement of the Associated Banks is very favorable and one of the best exhibits this season. While the banks have decreased their loans a million dollars they have gained about three millions in legal tenders, against a loss in specie of a million and a half of dollars. The surplus above the legal reserve has increased over a million. The banks now hold $19,129,193 in excess of the reserve required by law.

"The gold market was strong and steady, the extreme fluctuation in the price being only one per cent. The clique in the Gold Room, who comprise many members of the cliques in stocks, seem to be endeavoring to pursue a like strategy in their speculations in the precious metal. They have induced a large short interest, and on Saturday rendered cash gold so scarce that the borrower paid 1-64 for its use to Monday. Their operations are assisted by the decrease in the cotton receipts for the week, by the heavier imports, and by the Washington news that the funding bill is dead, and that an expansion of national currency is probable."

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cotton very quiet and nominally 23c. Flour quiet at previous quotations. Wheat firm: Maryland Amber, $1·40@1·65. Corn active for white at $1·10@1·12; yellow dull at $1·10. Oats, 63@65c. Rye, 95c.@$1·10. Mess Pork, $29. Bacon active; rib sides, 16¼c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13@13½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16¾@17c. Whisky quiet at $1·06.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Domingo Negotiations.

Decisive Government Action.

The Casualty at Huntingdon, Pa.

Recovery of the Bodies.

The Upshur Court-Martial.

The South Atlantic Squadron.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Congress, flag-ship of the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, commanded by Commodore Green, now at Boston, has received orders to be ready for sea at a moment's notice. She is to proceed to the city of St. Domingo, with several prominent public persons on board, for the purpose of looking into the matter of treaty and annexation.

Orders by telegraph have been sent to the Commandant of the Boston yard to send the Monadnock to New York immediately, and there await further orders.

Government Advertising.

Your correspondent is credibly informed that Mr. Dawes will, in a few days, introduce in the House a resolution relating to public advertising, of which the following is a draft:—

That no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any Executive Department of the Government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of the written authority aforesaid.

The Upshur Court Martial

is still in session at the Navy Department. Commander George Shirk was brought before the Court on Saturday. To-day Vice-Admiral Porter and Captain David Ammen are summoned to appear. The evidence so far adduced is strictly guarded from the public. The general opinion is that nothing will be done with Commander Upshur, for if guilt is to rest upon any one it is the person bribed.

Rear-Admiral Lanman,

commanding the South Atlantic fleet, informs the department, from Montevideo March 18, that the United States steamer Quinnebaug's term of service (three years) in that squadron having expired, she was to leave that port on the 1st of April for the United States, touching *en route* at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para, and thence to Hampton Roads.

She is expected to arrive here about the middle of June. A number of officers and men whose term of service on that station have expired, invalids, and prisoners under sentence of court martial, will return to the United States in her.

The Wilson Army Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Military Committee to-day finished the Army bill prepared by Senator Wilson and will report on it to-day. It reduces the army to 25,000 enlisted men, abolishes the grades of General and Lieutenant-General as soon as vacancies occur, fixes the pay of those officers, the former at twelve and the latter at ten thousand dollars per annum.

It reduces the number of major-generals to three and of brigadiers to six. It does not provide for mustering out the superfluous officers except upon their own application, and then allows them one year's pay.

The pay of officers to be the same as in Logan's bill. It makes it unlawful for officers to hold civil office.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. It is so framed as to apply to the peculiar laws of all States on the subject of suffrage, and its provisions are stringent, imposing heavy fines and penalties.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had the Funding bill under consideration. It cannot be ascertained what was done, further than that some important amendments were agreed to, as the members are enjoined to keep the proceedings secret at present.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of Cincinnati relative to the Louisville Canal, representing injury to commerce from the bridge across the Ohio river opposite the falls, and the necessity for greater promptness in the completion of the work, on the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Corporations, and hoped they would report an appropriation to complete the work.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Sherman amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, etc., in the public domain, and by Mr. Pratt amendatory of the pension act of July 14th, 1862.

The Senate insisted in its amendments to the income tax bill, and Messrs. Sherman, Williams and Morrell (of Vermont) were appointed a committee of conference.

A committee of conference was also appointed on the census bill, to consist of Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, and Bayard.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States, in pursuance of an award made by a joint commission between the United States and Peru.

The calendar of bills was then taken up and those only to which no objection was made were passed. Among these were the following:—

Bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the case of the British steamer Labuan.

Bill extending for three years the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States, being a substitute for the House bill.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Starkweather, in reference to limiting the liability of ship owners.

By Mr. Barnum, to change the port of entry for the district of Fairfield, Conn.

By Mr. Wheeler, granting lands for a railroad from Columbia River to Great Salt Lake.

By Mr. O'Neill, vesting the powers of United States commissioners in registers in bankruptcy.

By Mr. Beck, granting the right of way to a railroad from Alabama to the Pacific Coast.

By Mr. Buckley, granting lands for the Selma and Fernandina Railroad Company.

By Mr. Hays, to annul all contracts for the hire or purchase of slaves.

By Mr. McKee, to revise the act of August 11, 1856, granting lands for railroad purposes to Mississippi.

By Mr. Mercur, changing the standard weights of silver coin.

By Mr. Garfield, joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, looking to the passage of a law for the surrender of the National Road to the counties in which it is located.

By Mr. Adams, amendatory of the act of March 18, 1868, to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts.

By Mr. Arnell, to provide for the settlement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States, and for the collection of balances due from such corporations.

By Mr. Judd, to reduce and lighten the burden of taxation.

By Mr. Farnsworth, to charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company.

Also, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

By Mr. Wells, for the survey of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Merrimac.

By Mr. Strickland, granting lands for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Michigan State line.

By Mr. Connor, to regulate trade and commerce between the several States.

By Mr. Pomeroy, resolutions of the Iowa Legislature concerning settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

By Mr. Smyth (Iowa), like resolutions for a grant of land for railroad purposes, and in regard to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

By Mr. Sargent, for the relief of the people of the United States by reducing taxation, providing that after the 30th of June next there shall be a reduction of fifteen per cent. on internal taxes, and ten per cent. on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco, and cigars; that no income on salary derived after December 31, 1869, shall be taxable, and abolishing all special licenses, except on distilleries, brewers, and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), granting lands to Minnesota for a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermilion Lake.

By Mr. Clark (Kansas), to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Creek and Seminole Indians, and for the establishing of an international council and general government among such nations.

By Mr. Fitch, granting lands for the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad and for a railroad from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon.

By Mr. Taffe, granting lands for the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad.

By Mr. Cavanagh (Montana), to extinguish the Indian title to certain portions of the Territories of Montana and Idaho.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Ayer:—

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the customs receipts of the Government for the next fiscal year at $185,000,000, the Internal Revenue receipts at $175,000,000, and the excess of total receipts over expenditures at $102,000,000; and

Whereas, The public welfare demands such prompt reduction of the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with the maintenence of the public credit; and

Whereas, It is both impracticable and inexpedient to make a general readjustment of the tariff during the present session of Congress, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Tariff bill now pending in Committee of the Whole ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker, in deciding a point of order made by Mr. Schenck, said that if the resolution proposed to postpone the Tariff bill, it would not be in order, because it was a well-known parliamentary principle that nothing can be postponed that is not under consideration.

It was a mere expression of opinion that it ought to be postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question by 28 to 110, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Gibson offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made relative to the trade between the United States and the British North American dependencies.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. McKenzie offered a resolution calling on the President for a statement as to moneys paid into the Treasury on account of property seized and sold for taxes due to the United States under the act of June 7, 1862.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Booker offered a resolution that the honor and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them for the use of the Government.

FROM THE STATE.

The Huntingdon Drowning Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 25.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the body of John Hoffman, one of the men who were drowned in the Juniata river by the upsetting of a skiff on the 2d inst., was discovered floating on the water about two miles below this place. His remains were brought to town and interred the same evening. Westbrook, who was drowned at the same time, was found at 9 o'clock this morning. The body was discovered floating a short distance from where Hoffman's body was found. He will be buried this afternoon.

FROM THE WEST.

The Big Horn Expedition.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The organizers of the Big Horn expedition have concluded to augment their number from five hundred to a thousand men, to start fully armed and provided with four months rations. Several gentlemen in charge are recruiting men for the expedition and soliciting supplies. Agents have been appointed in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to forward those who wish to follow the expedition and settle up the country. The expedition will leave Cheyenne about May 10.

Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ran through a trestle near Humboldt yesterday, demolishing the engine and six cars. The damage to the trestle will be repaired to-morrow.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94¼ for money and 94¼@94⅜ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

PARIS, April 25.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 74f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet but steady; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. California white Wheat, 9s. 2d.; red Western, 7s. 10.; winter, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 25—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—1 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 23d, since last report, have been 14,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 95.

HAVRE, April 25.—Cotton opened quiet.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—Arrived, steamships Java and Idaho, yesterday.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅝; do. 1865 do., 112⅛; do. do. new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝; Canton Co., 72; Cumberland preferred, 29; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 100⅜; Adams Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 93⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,}
Monday, April 25, 1870.}

The week closed on a decidedly easy money market. Idle balances are accumulating at the banks, and money is being freely offered to dealers in Government loans at 5 per cent.; the general rate, however, is about 6 per cent., on good miscellaneous collaterals. Time loans continue quiet and remarkably easy, strong borrowers finding no difficulty in supplying all their wants at last quotations. The supply of first-class paper is still quite small.

The gold market is quiet in this market and remarkably steady. Opening sales were made at 113⅝, advanced to 113½, and closed at noon at that figure.

Government bonds are quite active and strong, our quotations, as compared with those of Saturday, showing a further advance of ½ per cent. The foreign demand has been stimulated by the recent disposal of the legal-tender case in the Supreme Court.

There was a good business in railroad stocks, and prices again advanced, but the balance of the list was almost entirely overlooked, though holders were firm. Sales of City 6s, new certificates, at 102¾@102⅞. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 92@92¼ for the small bonds.

Reading Railroad was as usual, the chief feature; sales at 50⅛@50·31. Pennsylvania was stronger; sales at 58½. Oil Creek and Allegheny was in demand, and sold freely at 42¼@42½. Camden and Amboy was steady, with sales at 119½. Norristown sold up to 81, an advance of 2; Lehigh Valley at 56⅛@56¼; and Catawissa preferred at 37½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$10000	Phil & E 7s.ls.	90	500 sh	Read R....ls.	50·31
$1000	do..........	90½	100	do.....s10.	50·31
$100	City 6s, New.	102¾	100	do..s30wn.	50 3-16
$6000	do......b3.	102¾	100	do.....s10.	50·31
$6200	do.......ls.	102¾	300	do....ls.c.	50·31
$600	C & A m 6s,'89 s5wn..in 100s..ls..	97½	100	do...s30.	49 3-16
$5000	Leh Con L....	92	100 sh	Penna R..2d.	58½
$1500	do. ....ls.	92¼	7	do..........	58½
500 sh	O C & A R.ls.	42¼	100	do.....b60.	58½
100	do.........	42½	87 sh	Cam & Am ls.	119½
100	do.....b30.	42½	22 sh	Norrist'n R..	81
200	do..........	42½	6 sh	Leh V R.....	56¼
			100 sh	Cata Pf......	37½

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 111⅝@111⅞; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110¼; do. do., 1867, 110¾@111; 1868, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Cur. 6s, 112⅛@112⅜. Gold, 113⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115⅛; do., 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, do., 110⅝@111; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅛@112⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅜@113⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $850@860; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $740@750.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅜	10·25 A. M.	113⅜
10·02 "	113½	10·30 "	113⅜
10·16 "	113⅜	12·00 M.	113⅜
10·23 "	113⅜	12·15 P. M.	113⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 25.—The Flour market is steady but there is not much activity, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75, the latter for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

There is not much fine Wheat here, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $1·25@1·30; 2000 bushels unsound do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·35. Rye is held at $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essential change. Sales of 5500 bushels yellow at $1·15, and some at $1·16@1·17. Oats are without change. 6000 bushels Pennsylvania sold, to arrive, at 63@56 cents.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Whisky is nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 25.—The market for Beef Cattle was inactive to-day, at a decline of ½c. ℔ pound, buyers holding aloof even at this reduction. We quote choice at 9½@10c., fair to good at 8@9c., and common at 6½@7½c. ℔ pound, gross, as in quality. The sales, reaching 1347 head were as follows:—

Head.	
60	Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8¾@10.
33	A. Christy, Lancaster co., 9@10.
18	James Christy, Lancaster co., 9@9¼.
12	C. Daengler, Western, 7@8½.
100	P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
80	Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
51	James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@10.
38	B. F. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½.
120	James McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
40	E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9.
60	Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
160	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½.
102	Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8@10.
60	Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 8@9.
45	H. Chain, Western, 7½@9.
103	John Smith & Bro., Western, 8@9½.
27	J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@9½.
65	Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8½@9½.
68	Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
45	Dennis Smith, Pennsylvania, 7@9½.
48	H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@9½.
29	J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@9.
36	Elkon & Co., Pennsylvania, 7½@8.

Cows and Calves were unchanged, with sales of 150 head at $45@60. Springs met with a steady demand at $40@60.

Sheep were quite active at last week's figures. Sales of 8500 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 6@7½c. for clipped, and 7@8½c. for wooled. At the Avenue Drove Yard 2000 head were disposed of, at 7½@9c. ℔ pound, the latter figure for extra.

Hogs were brisk, but lower. Sales of 2867 head at the Union Drove Yard, at $11·50@12·50 for slop, and $13@13·50 ℔ 100 pounds net, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 25.—Arrived, steamships Paraguay, from Liverpool, and Bienville, from Havana. Also arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........58 | 11 A. M.......65 | 2 P. M........59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, Havana, Souder & Adams.

Br. schr Sophia Bowen, Bowen, Glace Bay, C. B., Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wallace, Jordan, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Cope Brothers.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 10 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 17 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. P. Stotesbury—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr L. A. Johnson, Wallace, 6 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr C. S. Dyer, Blaisdell, 5 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Lizzie Evans, Maban, 7 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 5 days from Aquia Creek, with wood to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Euphrates, Bramble, 5 days from Fredericksburg, Va., with railroad ties to West Chester RR. Co.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 6 days from Washington, with tar oil to Warren, Kirk & Co.

Schr Emma, Trott, 5 days from Suffolk, Va., with shingles, etc., to E. H. Dilks.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Boston.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Newport.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sussex, Mason, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Susie B. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Br. brig Beauty, Shields, arrived yesterday from Havana, is consigned cargo to Thomas, Wattson & Sons—vessel to Souder & Adams—not as before.

Br. brig Southern Cross, Brown, arrived yesterday from Cardenas, is consigned to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 23d inst.

Schr J. S. Bromhall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 23d inst.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Charleston 23d inst.

Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PARDONING CRIMINALS.

From the Boston Traveller.

There is no power granted to the Executive of the nation or of this Commonwealth so liable to abuse as the pardoning power. This is so of necessity, because the Executive seldom, if ever, personally knows the merits of the case, but is almost always obliged to act on the information furnished by others, who usually are the friends of the parties for whom executive clemency is sought. It is not unfrequent that criminals of the most desperate character, by means of wealth fraudulently obtained, or through the aid of accomplices who thus repay the silence that saved them from like punishment, are able to secure strong influences in their favor, when men convicted of a first offense are left unbefriended, with no one to ask that their imprisonment may be shortened. That many members of the bar will engage in this business of securing pardons is not strange in these days, when lawyers too often inquire the amount of the fee they may expect rather than the character of the cause they are to advocate; and it is doubtless true that the prisoner often relies more upon the political or social influence of the counsel than upon the force of his arguments. But it is not upon the professional defenders of rogues that most reliance is placed. Good-natured philanthropists are secured by tales of suffering families; politicians by the promise of votes on election day; and sometimes, we fear, other persons by more disreputable means—and the soft-hearted executive, yielding to importunities rather than acting on his own judgment, signs the sought-for document, and the criminal, before the public is made aware that pardon is sought, is free to commence a fresh career of crime.

The remedies for this are twofold. First, the Executive should remember that before passing sentence the judge is made aware of the nature of the crime and the character of the criminal, and that to set aside a sentence made with a full knowledge of these, is at once a reflection upon the court, and a direct overruling of its action. Bearing this fact in mind, the pardons should be few, and only for reasons that cannot be questioned. And that the community may be secured against undeserved pardons of dangerous men, no pardon should ever be granted until the fact that it is sought should be made so public that all who may be interested, or may know reasons for the sentence being carried out, may have opportunity to appear and object. We hope our excellent and careful Governor may adopt this course in future applications for clemency, that he may not again be so imposed upon as he seems to have been recently. If he does not wish to take the responsibility of publishing the applications for pardons, we hope the Legislature will enact a law which will define the course to be taken with such applications, and that hereafter the names of all such petitioners, and those who endorse their claims, will be made public before any action is taken upon them.

THE BOMBAY AND ONEIDA.

From the London Saturday Review.

It would seem that nothing could be more gratuitous than a collision between two of the rare steamships that ply in Japanese waters. When we learn that the collision took place on a starlight night, and that the officers in charge of either vessel made out the lights of the other while they were still from one to three miles apart, it is certain that some one must be seriously in fault. Unfortunately, however, that question, although the court of inquiry at Yokohama inquired into it at great length, has become entirely subsidiary to the graver one involved in the subsequent conduct of the captain of the English steamer, and we shall only notice it incidentally in so far as it bears upon that. The charge of gross inhumanity brought against Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, after having been negatived by the gentlemen who judged him in Japan, has been revived before the tribunal of international opinion, and most unluckily and unreasonably a great deal of national feeling has been imported into its consideration. The finding of the Court of Inquiry has been criticized, its impartiality more than questioned, and, speaking broadly, we can only regard its expression of opinion on the evidence elicited as light for the public to decide by. From the beginning the story has been enveloped in a mystery which even now has been but very partially dispelled. The first accounts that reached us by San Francisco were American, and obviously exaggerated. They were the versions of the rescued men, who, smarting under a natural sense of injury, were interviewed by excited and imaginative reporters. It was difficult to square them with facts or with probabilities: impossible to reconcile them with each other or even with themselves. The Americans proved too much. They agreed in asserting that they had seen no one on the decks of the Bombay. We felt certain that no steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company ever was at sea without an officer of the watch and a look-out man, although one and the other might have been culpably negligent. We knew that at least there must have been a man at the wheel. The Americans averred that the collision had spared them only a single life-boat. It was evident that, if it occurred as was described, it was impossible it could have inflicted such wholesale damage on the ship's boats. It was said that the Oneida had found time to fire five of her six guns, and that the reports were actually heard at Yokohama. If so, was it conceivable that those signals of urgent distress should never have reached the ears of the officer of the Bombay, to say nothing of his passengers, who must otherwise have been in a conspiracy to carry him through scatheless? Moreover, we had the telegraphic report of the finding of the court, and as a suspension of certificate for six months seemed a punishment utterly inadequate to the imputed offense, we were inclined to assume the existence of extenuating circumstances reducing Captain Eyre's culpability to a mere mistake of judgment.

Now we have more detailed accounts of the evidence upon which the Court of Inquiry formed its opinion and pronounced its sentence. We cannot say, as we have read it, that it is by any means so satisfactory as we could have wished. There was much direct conflict of testimony; much, in the respective stories of the captain of the Bombay and the officer in charge of the Oneida for the time, that is absolutely contradictory. The question became, in great measure, one of the relative credibility of witnesses who spoke under the influence of strong personal interest or feeling, and from diametrically opposite points of view. If the statements of Mr. Yates of the Oneida are to be accepted, those of Captain Eyre of the Bombay must be rejected, for the two swore respectively to facts that are physically irreconcilable. It is true that in the nature of things this opposition of evidence arose mainly on the point with which we are indirectly concerned—namely, which of the two vessels concerned was to blame for the accident. But if we see reason to prefer Captain Eyre's testimony on those incidents of the story where we have the means of testing its value, it will incline us to give him the benefit of the doubt when he and Mr. Yates are at variance on still more important matters. Captain Eyre's statement with regard to the circumstances anterior to the collision is borne out on all material points by his chief officer and by the pilot, both of whom were on the bridge with him, and is confirmed by the others of his crew who were examined, so far as they spoke to them. Mr. Yates' story, on the contrary, is contradicted on a leading point by one of the look-out men of the Oneida. Mr. Yates asserted that at one time the Oneida opened out all the three lights of the Bombay; the lookout man, although he kept his eyes on the approaching vessel from the instant he distinguished her, had never seen her red light from first to last. Under these circumstances, impartial men will probably hold that the court had no option but to incline to the side of the accused in weighing the balance of evidence; and further, that they were rightly influenced by a similar consideration in their decision on the more obscure incidents that followed the unhappy collision. It is clear, *cæteris paribus*, that the men on board the ship that ran no risk of foundering were likely to be more collected, to be in a better position to note what occurred and to remember it exactly, than those in a position of deadly peril, with a vessel settling down beneath their feet. But it would appear that American opinion has crystallized, as it were, round its original misapprehensions. Satisfied, as it is to be presumed we all are, that Captain Eyre was gravely to blame, the Americans will listen to nothing whatever on his behalf, and marshal all the testimony that is volunteered against him with an utter disregard for consistency. Those on board the Oneida who suffered the bitterness of death and so narrowly escaped its horrors, who felt the shock of the collision and witnessed its instant consequences, assume that the imminence of their danger ought to have come as vividly home to men on board the other vessel as it did to themselves. Now, as a matter of fact, it is extraordinary how slight may be the shock communicated to a couple of vessels impinging with great violence at certain angles. We have heard of well-authenticated instances where the bows of ships had been crushed and stove in for many feet, while persons aft were scarcely conscious that any accident had happened. It is intelligible, then, that the Bombay's passengers should have remained in utter ignorance of the extent of the mischief done to the Oneida, and it is conceivable, too, that the captain—who, standing on the bridge, was in a much better position to judge of it—should yet have been inclined to underrate it. The damage to his own vessel was comparatively slight, and it might have seemed unlikely that the ship which was going full speed should be a greater sufferer than the one that had stopped her engines. It is true that the fatal result goes a long way to bear out the American master's statement that the Oneida's starboard quarter was cut away, although a rush of water through a stove-in plank would be quite sufficient to account for there being neither rockets nor blue lights forthcoming at the critical moment, without our assuming the magazine to have been actually carried away. Yet, accepting the damage as all that he describes it, if we remember that the Oneida was a very old ship, and that she was struck neither amidships nor forward, but close by the stern, we can still imagine Captain Eyre's fancying there was no great harm done; although we can scarcely accept his statement that, at the time, he thought it nothing more than "a graze."

What occurred after the Oneida passed on into the darkness is still much of a mystery. The original American story asserted that Captain Eyre had gone straight ahead with an utter indifference. It is now proved that he did wait for a few minutes, "at most five," and, to a certain extent, that makes the case worse for Captain Eyre. Had he gone on at once, without staying to make inquiries or to offer help if necessary, it would have been strictly consistent with the theory that, in his opinion, the collision was only a graze. In waiting, he showed that in his idea there was possible danger to the other vessel, and if there was a shade of doubt in his mind upon that score, he was bound to remain until he could clear it up. Of course he would answer that he naturally looked out for signals of distress, and, seeing none, continued his course. And here again is another mystery which we confess ourselves quite unable to penetrate by the aid of any lights that have reached us. In the first place, it is in evidence that the Bombay's engines were stopped at the time of the accident, and not set a-going immediately after it. The Oneida was at speed, it is true, but according to her officers and crew her stem was cut clean away, and necessarily she was filling fast. It is most improbable that she should have rapidly increased her distance from the Bombay, and it seems quite impossible that the two vessels could have been so far asunder for five minutes after the collision as was represented at the trial. Supposing the Bombay lay off for five minutes, and then got up her steam and went ahead; assuming, as was stated at the inquiry, that the American began firing her guns ten minutes after the accident, then the Bombay could at the most have been little more than a mile from the Oneida when the Oneida's first gun was fired. Considering that the officers and watch on the English steamer were by this time on the alert, and must have been half prepared for some signal of distress, how does it happen that they heard nothing whatever of the report of the Oneida's guns? The explanation that the report "was somewhat smothered because the vessel was sinking," sounds to us utterly unsatisfactory. It might perhaps account for the dullness of a single report, or even for that of a simultaneous broadside; but it is by no means plausible when we are told that a single gun was reloaded and fired four several times. We may add that, although it is proved that Captain Eyre neglected to give definite orders for a look-out being kept in the presumed direction of the Oneida, yet, in point of fact, many volunteer eyes must have been turned towards that quarter, and it is strange indeed that none of these should have seen any one of four distinct flashes.

We have certainly no national interest in screening Captain Eyre. It would be more convenient to offer him as a sacrifice to the promotion of amicable relations with America, for in America feeling runs high on the subject. In any case it is natural that the Americans should desire a more searching investigation into the circumstances attending a disaster so deplorable, and we do not wonder that the Secretary for the American Navy, if he admits the entire trustworthiness of the principal witness against Captain Eyre, is dissatisfied with the finding of the court at Yokohama. We only express our opinion, as a matter of justice, that Captain Eyre's defense is good up to a certain point, and that nothing yet proves him to be the monster of inhumanity which he was represented in the original versions of the catastrophe. That is to say, we do not believe that he went on his course deliberately condemning the crew of the Oneida to the chance of a dreadful fate, or that he had any definite conception of the real gravity of the accident. But, on the other hand, we cannot resist the evidence which points to the conclusion that his conduct was marked by most culpable recklessness or apathy. It is clear, from the questions he asked of the pilot, that, although the contact of the vessels had amounted to nothing more than "a graze," he was by no means so assured as to the condition of the other as he would have us believe. His waiting for five minutes proved, as we observed before, either too much or too little on his behalf. It argued a state of uncertainty which ought to have been cleared up by the search that was never made. In our opinion, too, his answers to the questions asked him as to the duty of a captain in contingencies of this sort tell very seriously against him, and sound most unpleasantly in accordance with the line of conduct which he actually did adopt. We should be inclined to pronounce him fortunate in escaping with a mere six months' suspension of certificate, but at the same time we think the judgment of the court much more obviously defensible than the verdict of American sentiment. And to give anything of an international character to such a question is as extravagantly irrational as those British theories that attributed the plague of London to the enmity of the French, or the great fire to the malice of the Papists.

A DANGEROUS SERVANT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Just as in the *Twelve Temptations* each coveted delight, each triumph in love, or war, or avarice, strikes so many years from the life of him who demands it, so it would seem that by mysterious dispensation each new discovery in science that softens human toil, or augments human achievement or enjoyment, is attended by a corresponding penalty. Steam boilers burst, scattering havoc around; the electric wire that brings us glad tidings from afar sometimes also conducts among us fire and destruction; gunpowder frequently hoists the engineer as with his own petard; and the rock oil that with such amazing rapidity has superseded the product of animals to illumine our dwellings, too often levies tribute for its superior light, cheapness, and cleanliness by scattering sorrow and desolation around.

The number of accidents from kerosene has increased of late so fearfully that it becomes the bounden duty of the press to inculcate caution, if not that of legislation to impose restrictions or safeguards. So many are the ways in which these casualties are brought about, as to make it plain that none, even the most prudent, can reckon themselves absolutely safe, while the responsibility of trusting children or careless servants with the inflammable agent is commensurately grave. Accidents have been produced by using kerosene to saturate kindling materials to light fires; by concussion, as when an axe is used for splitting wood near the lamp; by the wind, from the lamp being left near an open window or other draught of air; by unnoticed spilling of the fluid on the floor, an unextinguised match having afterwards been thrown on the spot; and by many other mishaps besides the common one of overthrowing or breaking the lamp. It is generally supposed that extreme care on the part of an individual will assure safety, but nobody can be absolutely certain of the extreme care of others. Kerosene lamps often explode, for instance, when no one is near them. The vessel has become too empty and the wick is unclean. In these cases the coal oil, benzine, gasoline, or whatever it may be called, may be quite inexplosable in liquid form; but when greatly heated it throws off vapor which accumulates in the unfilled chamber of the lamp. If the wick is clean this may pass off without damage, but if as usual the wick is foul, there is always danger and often catastrophe. Hence, if a lamp burns clear and bright it is safe. If it burns dull or smokes it should be blown out at once. Hence, too, kerosene lamps should be carefully refilled every day. The trouble will be amply repaid by the additional safety. Explosions, as we have said, are sometimes caused by the wind. Consequently, a kerosene lamp should never be extinguished by blowing down the chimney. The flame, especially with a bad wick, is in danger of passing into the chamber, and if it meets the vapor spoken of an explosion is almost inevitable.

The impression is likewise general that accidents are possible only with bad oil. We fear this is a mistake. The fact that you can plunge a lighted taper into a vessel of oil does not prove its safety. It is still liable to the process of vaporization before described, and no test can be reckoned a crucial one that leaves out of view this contingency. Probably ten accidents are due to carelessness where one is due to bad oil. The price of safety with kerosene is probably like that of liberty, to be found only in eternal vigilance. Far better to use whale oil or candles where careless domestics, children, or people, of whom there are many, of habitually uncertain touch or defective sense of responsibility, are near to multiply risk and invite calamity. The accounts of terrible accidents from this source that reach us daily are positively alarming; and if to these be added the more numerous cases that escape report, because unattended by personal injury, it is clear that the aggregate of mischief wrought by this dangerous servant must be enormous. No precaution is wasted that aims to guard against such disasters, and, as we have already implied, it may be well that legislative enactment should be brought in play to limit, by some expedient means, their swelling number.

A NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A cry of distress from the wilderness of Washington Territory has reached us. It comes from a log-house in the centre of a magnificent wheat farm, which promises to yield its owner fifty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. But this harvest promise does not content the lonely man. He wants the sunbeams of a woman's smiles in his house. He wants the music of a woman's laughter in it. He wants a sympathetic, cheerful, hopeful woman to welcome him when he comes in at night from the field. He is utterly sick of his own cooking. He wants to eat something cooked by a woman. "Sir," he writes, "this is one of the true fields for the philanthropy of the East to work in. For Heaven's sake send out some missionaries to civilize this community, not in the shape of preachers, but of marriageable women. The introduction of a thousand virtuous, good girls, such as abound in Massachusetts and Vermont, who have been raised to work, and who would not consider themselves too fine to marry working men, and help them build up satisfactory homes, would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred on Puget Sound."

We call upon Mrs. Susan B. Anthony to hear and heed this voice of one crying from the wilderness. He cries very sensibly, and it would be a very good thing to do what he wants to have done. Surely the organization that is deemed adequate to confer on the women of the United States the right of suffrage should be sufficient to give to Washington Territory the amount of civilization that is prayed for. And right well do we know that a bushel basket full of ballots to each of a thousand Yankee girls would not do them the thousandth part of the good that one good husband apiece would. And there those husbands are waiting and languishing. Our correspondent says:—"Throughout my county, including the disputed islands, there are about 400 adult men and only 23 adult women! The laboring population floating along the Pacific coast is almost wholly composed of single men, and of such mainly is the population of my county. Now see one locate a piece of delicious land. He builds a cabin, clears and gets in a crop. How much comfort can he enjoy after a hard day's work? He enters his dark house at night, has to light his own fire and cook his own supper, without a soul to talk to, or to cheer and encourage him. He may be miles from his nearest neighbor. This continues day after day, and week after week. On Sundays he must wash and mend his own clothes. This is what all have to go through who settle on a piece of land, unless they are married. Man can't stand it. The result is that scarcely one in fifty endures his condition for three months. They then either give up and abandon the land, or they go and get an Indian woman. Three-fourths of the men in this county are living with squaws, and fain am I to admit that seventy per cent. of our children are half-breeds. The result is inevitable. The only remedy for it is the importation of good white women from the East. And the husbands they will get are just the manliest, biggest, bravest, handsomest fellows in America."

If Miss Anthony shall feel that providing good girls with husbands is outside of her mission in life, we suggest to the single women who would prefer another condition, and who would rather be married now and let the right of suffrage come when it may, to organize emigration to Washington Territory. The two Pacific railroads and the North Pacific coast steamship owners would generously aid their undertaking.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,55[illegible]
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,90[illegible]
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5 Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	8,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$166,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE **Building Association** AND OF **Life Insurance.**

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.	R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.	WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $210,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 9 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of New York, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
64 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 1 4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 5§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Society of the Sons of St. George celebrated the anniversary of St. George, patron saint of England, on Saturday.

—A large meeting of journeymen stove and hollow-ware moulders was held on Saturday evening at the Assistance Engine Hall, Sixth street, below Coates.

—A bold attempt was made to rob the Southwark Bank on Saturday night, but happily the thieves were discovered by one of watchmen and their designs frustrated.

—Jeremiah Mahony, aged thirty-eight years, was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a horse and wagon at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, and seriously injured.

—Yesterday afternoon the Harmony Fire Company, whilst returning from the fire at Twenty-fifth and Spruce streets, was attacked near Twenty-fourth, and pelted with stones, brickbats and other missiles.

—Lieutenant Killachy, of the Sixth district, met with a painful accident, on Saturday afternoon, at the Philadelphia City Guards' Armory, on Broad street. While running across the room his head came in contact with a parallel bar, causing him to fall senseless upon the floor.

—On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, John Kurtz, residing in the upper section of the city, was walking along St. John street, near Beaver, in company with a lady, when he accosted a man named John Volleker in reference to some impropriety. Kurtz then passed on, but was soon after approached by Volleker, who it is alleged drew a knife from his pocket and inflicted a stab in his (Kurtz's) left shoulder. Volleker also struck at him a second time without effect. An alarm was immediately given, during which Volleker ran into a house near by and secreted himself in the loft, where he was found by Sergeant Tappen, who took him to the lock-up.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113⅛.

—Much damage has been done in Illinois and Iowa by a great freshet in the Mississippi.

—There was a discussion is the House on Saturday on the income tax. The Senate substitute for the House bill was not concurred it.

—The Red River folks are ignorant of the warlike preparations going on in Canada against them.

—An address of condolence from the foreign community of Nagasaki to the relations of the captain, officers, and crew lost on the Oneida, has been received at the Department of State.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Greek brigands have killed their captives.

—Londoners are suffering from a Fenian scare.

—The first four chapters of the first *schema de fide* have been officially promulgated.

—English sugar-brokers loudly complain of the ruinous effect of the sudden remission of the sugar duties.

—Napoleon says his design in his recent liberal reforms is not to make a vain show of power, but to establish the Government on solid foundations and render sure a peaceful transmission of the crown.

GENERALITIES.

Social Privileges.

The practical questions of social privileges involved in the Civil Rights bill have never been tested in Maryland. Into the city railroad cars in Baltimore a negro is not allowed to enter; he must stand outside upon the platform, if he rides at all. An attempt was made to put this matter to the test of the law on the 12th instant. A colored citizen, accompanied by two white men, seated himself in a car, and declined to be put out unless by force, which the conductor did not attempt, the colored man being deaf to mere remonstrances. But as the President of the railroad company has since admonished conductors to follow out the old rules and expel colored persons attempting to occupy seats, it is supposed that nothing but experience at the hands of the law will awaken common sense or decent humanity among the horse-car officials of Baltimore. Let them take advice from the rich corporations of the kind in other places, who yielded this point of prejudice some years ago.

Romance in Real Life.

A little romance of a sprained ankle comes from St. Louis, in which a young clerk, a young lady school-teacher, and a dog are the leading features. The clerk and the school-teacher, it appears from previous concatenation of circumstances, had fallen desperately in love. One evening, as the couple were proceeding to church, a ferocious dog jumped over a fence and "went for" the lady. Here was a chance for chivalry, and the young man gallantly improved it. Throwing himself in front of his fair one he gave the attacking monster a blow which sent him flying with yelps of ignominious defeat; but in the very moment of victory the young man fell and sprained his ankle. It was now the turn for womanly heroism to display itself. The school-teacher was a girl with no nonsense about her. She at once ordered a hack, helped her lover in, accompanied him to his room, bathed and dressed his ankle, watched over him all night, and naturally enough went for a friend and minister next day, and married her man in the evening. What could be a more satisfactory termination of the story than this?

A New El Dorado.

Montana, with a delightful climate of a mean temperature, similar, with a smaller range of variation, to Philadelphia, or St. Joseph, Mo., offers great advantages to immigrants. It possesses abundance of large timber, principally pine, fir, cedar, and hemlock; yields of wheat 50, of oats 75 to 100, and of potatoes 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. No better pasturage for horses, cattle, and sheep can be found throughout the year. Hogs and hens find abundant food. Beneath the surface there is bituminous coal, brick clay, fire clay, iron and copper, gold and silver quartz, while placer mining yet remains profitable to those who have not facilities for penetrating deeply the bowels of the earth. There is room there for women as well as for men; good housekeepers receive from $75 to $100, and ordinary kitchen servants $50 to $75 per month; and we are told that "to-day immigrants will find in Montana all the comforts, conveniences, and many of the luxuries of a high civilization, with comparatively no hardships."

The Greatest Organ in the World.

The following particulars respecting the new London organ, said to be the largest in the world, we find in the musical column of the *Independent*:—"The organ just finished, and now putting together for the new Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, in London, will probably take rank as the largest in the world. It is constructed, under the supervision of Sir Michael Costa, by Willis, the builder of the famous organ in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and cost £10,000, or about the same as the great organ in the Boston Music Hall. In the comparison of organs, figures are always more or less deceptive. An instrument of 50 registers may be really larger and more powerful than one of 75, and ingenious mechanical appliances (in which the Boston organ is peculiarly rich) may produce all the effect and variety which used to be obtained by the multiplication of sounding stops. We presume, however, that few of the modern improvements have been overlooked by Mr. Willis in this new master-work. It has 111 complete registers and 138 draw-stops. The other great organs of the world are those at Ulm, with 100 registers; Prague, 73; Lubeck, 82; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 74; Rotterdam, 92; Haarlem, 60; Freiburg, 61; St. Eustache, in Paris, 67; St. Sulpice, Paris, 66; St. George's, Doncaster, 86; St. George's Hall, Liverpool, 100; Boston, 84. In variety and brilliancy none of these, perhaps, is superior to the Boston organ. Some points of comparison between that and the new London instrument are given in the following table:—

	Boston.	*London.*
Great manual	23 registers	25 registers
Choir manual	14 registers	20 registers
Swell manual	16 registers	25 registers
Solo manual	11 registers	20 registers
Pedal organ	20 registers	21 registers
Number of pipes	5474	10,000 (nearly)
Weight	65 tons	150 tons
Height	60 feet	70 feet
Depth	20 ft., average	40 feet
Width	48 feet	65 feet

"The London organ has 20 couplers and 60 combination pedals and pistons. Those of the Boston instrument are not so numerous, but they are arranged on a peculiar plan, which enables the performer to effect an extraordinary variety of combinations with a very few knobs. The tone of the new organ, so far as it has been tried, is said to be admirable, and the mechanical action is described as a marvel of perfection."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·07	MOON RISES	3·03
SUN SETS	6·49	HIGH WATER	10·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
HENRY WINSOR, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE N. ALLEN,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
Paraguay	London	New York	April 2
Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York	April 9
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 12
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 12
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	April 13
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	April 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	April 27
America	New York	Bremen	April 28
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	April 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 30
Paraguay	New York	London	April 30
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J.W.Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 28
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Lizzie Fox, Clark, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Br. Ethel Bolton, Haney, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig American Union, Willeby, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Caibarien, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, Cardenas, do.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr H. A. Taber, Benson, New Bedford, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Telumah, Hall, Salem, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Beauty, Shields, 9 days from Havana, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

Br. brig Southern Cross, Brown, from Cardenas.

Schr Clara, Mulford, 19 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood, etc., to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.

Schr C. A. Jones, Griffin, from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr John Slusman, Bachelor, 13 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Kennebec, Cumming, from Savannah, with lumber to Gillingham & Garrison.

Schr Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Left brig Raven, for Philadelphia, to sail in a few days.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Josephine, from Ponce, P. R.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship W. H. Moody, hence for Antwerp, went to sea 23d inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 25.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

George Craig and J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Chattanooga and Z. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Evening Star, with lumber to Trucks, Parker & Co.

S. M. Crans, with lumber to Henry Croskey.

Harry Craig, with lumber for Chester.

E. D. Kennedy, with grain, etc., to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Wm. Mackey, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.

Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

John A. Harvey, with lumber, for Camden, N. J.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 23.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

H. Campbell, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

Annie Bennett, with brimstone, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sarah Hummell, Alex. Toms, Fannie, W. E. Jenney, E. R. Mattison, and G. R. Burritt, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsey, at Porto Cabello 9th inst., for New York 10th.

Bark Linda, Fleming, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Cardenas.

Schr Jane Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 10th inst.

Schrs Four Sisters, Sheerer; Jas. Alderdice, Vance; W. P. Phillips, Somers; Ephraim and Anna, Green; and E. M. Baxter, Waterman, hence, at Boston 22d instant.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 22d instant.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Newburyport 22d inst.

Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell, hence for Portland, and Wellington, Barber, hence for Bangor, were below Portsmouth 20th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burke, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport A. M. 21st inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr S. C. Smith, Banks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, hence, at Newport P. M. 21st inst.

Schr G. H. Squire, Timmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 22d inst.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.

Schr Sturdevant, Cruse, cleared at Charleston 21st inst. for Philadelphia, with lumber.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf§

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—

3 Iron Cannons.
335 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
105 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
5500 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.

A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.

ALSO,
1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
580 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
55 gallons Green Turpentine.

The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminaria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths§

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to
W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

JET GOODS. NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4516sw

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9§ Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

{ L. S. } Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.
Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2·50.
Garden Vases at $3·00.
Garden Vases at $4·00.
Garden Vases at $5·00.
Garden Vases at $6·00.
Garden Vases at $7·00.
Garden Vases at $8·00.
Garden Vases at $10·00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.
No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLEY, Undertaker,
N. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw§

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),
2 28 mwf§ NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
8 25§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that he has induced the world-renowned cantatrice,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
after her brilliant triumphs in the New York Academy of Music, to appear in Mozart's Grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
assuming the role of
QUEEN OF NIGHT,
for the first times in Philadelphia, on
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
May 2 and 3, and one Grand Patti "Magic Flute" Matinee on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 2 o'clock, with
JOSEF HERMANNS,
in his great role of SARASTRO.
Tamino, an Egyptian Prince....Herr Habelmann
Papageno, a Bird Catcher....Herr Formes
The Queen of Night....
Pamina, her daughter....Mad'lle Pauline Canissa
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia in this role.)
Papageno, at first disguised as an old woman, Mad'lle Dzuiba
Monostatos, a Moor....Herr Wiegand
IMMENSE CHORUS AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director....THEODORE RITTER
The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, April 28, at 8 A. M. 4 22

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
BRIGNOLI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 25,
Donizetti's Tragic Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
(Her last appearance in public),
MAD'LLE FRIDA DE GEBELE,
SIG. SUSINI
(His first appearance in two years),
SIG. SARTI, SIG. LOCATELLI, and others.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 26,
Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
DON PASQUALE,
and the third act, GARDEN SCENE, from
FAUST.
Signor BRIGNOLI, for the first time, as....FAUST
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 1t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
ADAM EVERLY
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,
when will be presented, for the occasion only, Victorien Sardou's remarkable Play, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
with a cast embracing every member of the Company, and
Mrs. JOHN DREW as....Clotilde
ADAM EVERLY as....Didier
(His first appearance this season),
and the comic Drama, [4 22 7t
THE SPITALSFIELDS WEAVER.
Brown, a Retired Weaver....ADAM EVERLY
Simmons, His Friend....Robert Craig
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF J. F. CATHCART.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), April 25,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as....MARTHA GIBBS
J. F. Cathcart as....Stephen Plum
After which Craig's Burlesque,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Concluding with the
ROPE LADDER; OR, THE MISER AND HIS MAN.
Jack Freeman....J. F. Cathcart

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 25,
The great and world-renowned comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear in Charles Gaylor's Irish Drama of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN.
Connie McGrath (assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah, with song)....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Nellie Nolan (with the popular song "Abingdon Green" and a new jig)....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Act I.—The Marriage Contract.
Act II.—Connie to the Rescue.
Act III.—Retribution—The Murder.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES' BURLESQUE COMPANY
IN THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, and DURING WEEK, an unparalleled Variety Entertainment. Ballet, Negro Acts, Dutch Songs. Over 100 First-class Artistes, all in their Favorite Specialties. Shouts of Laughter and Applause.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
Extraordinary New Feature in Minstrelsy.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
GIGANTIC MINSTRELS INTRODUCE
FOUR GREAT COMEDIANS ON THE ENDS.
Joint Complimentary Benefit, April 28, to F. Cilly, Treasurer, and C. Reynolds, Comedian. 4 25 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
MR. THUNDER'S CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,
when will be produced, for the first time, Rossini's
MESSE SOLONNELLE,
with Solos and Chorus of
FORTY SELECTED VOICES.
For particulars, see programmes.
Tickets, $1. Seats secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, without extra charge. 4 25 5t*

TWELFTH WEEK.—THE FOLLOWING SOcieties take Benefits of THE PILGRIM:—
CONCERT HALL.
Monday Evening, 8 o'clock—Mariners' Bethel.
Tuesday Evening—Green Street M. E. Church.
Wednesday—Matinee, 2·30 P. M.
Evening—Fredrich Circle, No. 6, B. & S. of H.
Thursday Evening—First Presbyterian Church.
Friday Evening—Purity Council, No. 209, O. U. A. M.
Saturday, 2·30 P. M., and Evening.
Choice Seats, 75c. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
4 25 2t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

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No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

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All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

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STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

THE PLEBISCITE.

On Saturday we published a lengthy despatch from Paris, giving the official text of the question to which the people of France are to respond in a few days, together with the details of the manner in which the voting is to be conducted. This morning the proclamation of the Emperor, appealing to the people for an affirmative response, was published, and the whole scheme of the *plebiscite* is now before the world.

Napoleon has the happy faculty of compressing things into small compass when it suits his purpose to do so, and in the wording of the *plebiscite* he has done so in a noticeable degree. The question to which the voters of France are to say "yes" or "no" is simply this:—

> "Do the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the *Senatus Consultum* of April 20, 1870?"

The whole Napoleonic Idea is here in a nutshell. His Imperial Majesty does not say to the people, "Are you satisfied with the reforms which I have inaugurated?" or, "Will you be satisfied with any reform short of the overthrow of the empire?" but simply, "Do you approve the reforms which I have condescended to make in the fullness of my absolute sovereignty?" If a majority cry out "Yes," in response, the Emperor will condescend to inaugurate such further reforms as he sees fit, or deems absolutely necessary to preserve his power intact; but if, by way of protesting against the whole imperial regime, a majority say "No," the astute ruler of the Tuileries will pervert the answer into a condemnation of all reform, and shape his course accordingly. The question is so shaped that those who are opposed *in toto* to the present dynasty can do nothing save remain at home on the day the vote is taken. It was proposed that this class should express their sentiments by depositing blank ballots, but this project seems to have fallen through, and the only protest that will probably be entered will be a silent one.

In this connection, a speech delivered by the Prime Minister in the Corps Legislatif recently, the material portions of which are elsewhere given, is important. After descanting at length upon the course of French politics, and the lesson to be derived from a review of the past, M. Ollivier said:—

> "When I hear you maintain, as an invincible thesis, that universal suffrage carries with it the destruction of a monarchical government, I say experience pronounces against you."

And so it does. The First and the Second Empire alike were based upon universal suffrage, and on each occasion the vote was almost unanimous. The following table gives the affirmative and negative vote on the several questions that have been propounded to the French people since 1793, by the answer to each of which the form of government was either revolutionized, or an accomplished revolution ratified and approved:—

	For.	*Against.*
Constitution of 1793 (Republic)	1,801,918	11,610
Constitution of the year III (Republic)	1,057,380	49,957
Constitution of the year VIII (Consulate)	3,911,000	1,569
Senatus Consulte of the year X (Consulate for life)	3,568,185	9,074
Senatus Consulte of the year XIII (Empire)	3,321,675	2,599
Act additional of 1815	1,300,000	4,206
Constitution of 1852	7,473,431	641,351
Senatus Consulte of December, 1852 (Empire)	7,828,189	253,145

Doubtless it is the contemplation of these figures that inspires the Emperor and his sham Liberal Cabinet with confidence, but there are still other figures which are of equal importance and even greater significance. The opposition vote in 1852 was but 253,145. At the elections of 1857 it had swollen to 571,000; at the election of 1863, to 1,693,000; and at the election of 1869, to 3,218,885, while the votes polled by the Government candidates was 4,053,056—a Government majority of only 804,171, large enough, in itself, for the time being, but portentously small in comparison with that of previous years. Yet there can be but little doubt that the result of the approaching *plebiscite* will present an overwhelming endorsement of the Imperial *regime*. The whole thing is a glaring farce, and it was a full appreciation of this fact that led Messrs. Daru and Buffet to resign their portfolios.

Mrs. Wheaton—we regret that the telegraph does not give her name in full—is a true woman, and fully understands the sentiments of the great mass of the women of the country on the female suffrage question. It seems there was a large party in the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session, in favor of conferring the ballot upon women; but Mrs. Wheaton came to the rescue of the constitution-tinkers whose wits had been unsettled by the frantic harangues of Susan B. Anthony and Anna E. Dickinson, and by a timely and able address before the convention in opposition to female suffrage threw so much light upon the benighted intellects of the woman-righters, that the faction has been extremely demoralized, and female suffrage, it is now thought, will stand no chance at all. Mrs. Wheaton has conferred a lasting favor upon her sex, and should be held in grateful remembrance for so doing.

After the Absentees.—The House of Representatives has run so much to seed of late that it has at last bestirred itself, and despatched its Sergeant-at-Arms after a score or so of its members who are wandering about the country without leave of absence. Among those who are to be hunted up and brought back to Washington, *nolens volens*, is General Butler, the chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, who, as soon as the Georgia bill was returned to the House from the Senate, saddled down with amendments, asked and obtained leave of absence for a week or more, and, not content with thus delaying the settlement of a vexatious question with which the country is heartily disgusted, left the capital a day before his furlough began. But Butler is to be brought back, along with the rest of the delinquents, and it is to be hoped that, when the House once gets him before its bar, it will revoke his leave and compel him to remain at his post at least until the Georgia business is disposed of for good.

An Infamous Speculation.—Information has been received at the War Department that large numbers of buffalo robes, obtained from Indians suffering with the small-pox, which are undoubtedly infected with the virus, were packed with a view to early shipment from some of the trading posts on the Upper Missouri. Here we have a pointed illustration of the unconscionable character of the people who infest the frontiers. A more diabolical outrage than this could scarcely be conceived, and yet the plundering, thieving white men whose example the Indians are so prone to follow engage in this deadly speculation, without a semblance of hesitation. The Government, it is stated, has taken measures to frustrate this hideous conspiracy against the public health, but it should not be content with preventing the shipment of these plague-bearing buffalo robes. The heartless wretches who have engaged in this speculation should be brought to justice, if they can be detected and caught. If they can be properly punished in no other way, they should have their deserts meted out to them by a drum-head court-martial.

The Income Tax Iniquity.—As stated by Mr. Schenck in the House of Representatives on Saturday, the whole number of persons who paid an income tax last year was 272,843, as follows:—

Number paying	less than $20	107,500
" "	from $20 to $50	69,184
" "	from $50 to $100	41,196
" "	from $100 to $200	45,500
" "	over $200	9,464

This statement shows how unfair and unequal this whole system of taxation is, and affords an irresistible argument in favor of its repeal. Less than 273,000 persons liable to the tax had the conscience to make true returns of their incomes, and on this mere handful, in comparison with the whole population, fell the burden that should have been distributed among eight or ten millions, if there existed any necessity whatever for its imposition on anybody. But our national expenditures have been so much curtailed that there is no necessity for the revenue resulting from the tax, and it should be done away with without any further delay.

The heads of the St. Thomasites are level, despite the repeated somersaults to which they have been subjected. They have at last realized the fact that they are still subjects of King Christian, and that they are likely to remain such until an earthquake of more than the usual violence shakes the life completely out of their bodies. So, on the 8th instant, they gathered around the festive board and made gluttons of themselves, in honor of the fact that his Majesty of Denmark drew his first breath on that particular day some years ago. This anniversary banquet is a hopeful sign. We can only regret that General Raasloff did not hear of it before he sacrificed a snug cabinet berth because of the refusal of the Senate of the United States to pay over a trifle of $10,000,000 for St. Thomas, with its earthquakes, tidal waves, and other peculiar institutions.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

On last Thursday evening a very pleasing entertainment was given at the Amateurs' Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. The entertainment consisted of a series of tableaux illustrating the opera of *Faust*, with appropriate musical selections. The arrangement of the pictures was very artistic, and reflected great credit upon the ladies and gentlemen who participated. A large audience was in attendance, and the performance was such a decided success that it has been determined to repeat it on Thursday evening next for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. Mrs. Susan Galton Kelleher and her husband have very kindly consented to appear on this occasion and sing some of the favorite airs from *Faust* between the tableaux. This feature will of course add greatly to the interest of the entertainment, and as the object to which the receipts will be devoted is well worthy of the patronage of the public, there should be a crowded audience in attendance. Tickets can be purchased of F. T. S. Darley, No. 1118 Chesnut street; T. C. Parrish, No. 841 Walnut street, and E. W. Earle, No. 816 Chesnut street.

An honorable trait of character on the part of the French poet Alphonse de Lamartine was disclosed in a case which came before Vice-Chancellor James in London recently. In 1820, when Lamartine was attached to the French Embassy in Naples, Miss Birch, a young lady of English extraction, though herself born in France, and of considerable fortune, fell desperately in love with him, and they were soon after married. A reversionary fund of £10,000 was settled on Mdme. de Lamartine for her separate use for life, after her death for her husband, and on his death, if there were no children, the fund was to be applied to such objects as Mdme. de Lamartine might have prescribed by will. It was made a condition, however, of the efficacy of the testament that it should be "attested by two or more witnesses." As it happened, Mdme. de Lamartine died in 1863, leaving a will by which she bestowed several legacies—one to found a school for girls at St. Point—subject to her husband's life interest. This document, however, was found to have been attested by only one witness, which would have been quite enough under ordinary French law, but did not fulfil the conditions of the deed under which the deceased lady held the property. In effect, therefore, the will was null and void, and M. de Lamartine might, if he had chosen, have set it aside, and appropriated the fund to his own use. No doubt it would have been a questionable act in such a case to disregard the express wishes of his wife; but, considering the straits in which in his later years Lamartine found himself, and the pressing obligations he had to meet, he might with some plausibility have argued that, had the good lady foreseen what was to be his position, she would rather have given him the fund absolutely than have left it for the education of unknown young girls and the other objects of the will. Lamartine, however, regarded the testament as sacred, and confirmed all the bequests by a special deed in 1866.

An English editor derives some consolation from the information that England is not the only land oppressed by its shopkeepers. He finds in an American newspaper the following letter from a Yankee to her grocer:—"Mr. Tuttle—This here thing has got too much hemp in it for molasses, and not quite enough for clothes-lines; so I've strained off the molasses, and send you the jug to make up the measure, and have turned over the hemp to the Vigilance Committee to be spun up for future use. So be sure to send me the real thing this time, as all hemp goes to the V. C., and the rope is a-growing."

A telegram published in the *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Ali Pasha has received an assurance from the Cabinet of Vienna that Prince Metternich had been instructed to support Djemil Pasha in his efforts in Paris to realize the loan for the construction of Ottoman railways. The same paper adds that it has no reason to doubt the authenticity of this announcement. It is natural that Austria should take an interest in Turkish railways, for as soon as the Ottoman Empire is connected with Europe by rail the Eastern question may be expected to enter into a new and probably a pacific phase. It is also stated that the French Government is favorable to the realization of the loan, its official quotation having been forbidden on the Bourse only in consequence of the law of 1836 concerning lotteries, under the provisions of which the loan falls by reason of its premiums. A discussion is going on in Paris as to the propriety of bringing the new obligation under this law. In the meantime the stockbrokers have been informed that their operations will not be interfered with.

Some of the fun that is supposed to be inherent in a breach of promise case consists, it is thought, in the appearance of artistic woe in the countenance of the plaintiff or the plaintiff's mother. Fainting is considered to be done according to the advice of counsel or attorney, and demonstrations with a handkerchief are ascribed also to the suggestions of the advocate. In Cork the other day an action was tried, involving the infraction of a promise to marry. It was complicated a little by the fact that the plaintiff had been led astray by the defendant. As counsel was proceeding with his statement "a small child began to cry in court, and counsel continued to say he thought the little child whose cries had disturbed the court was the child," The jury found a verdict after this for the plaintiff.

H. G. AGAIN.

"You Lie! You Villain! You Lie!"

We find the following pleasant little item in the New York *Tribune*:—

> "The New York *Tribune* has a decided tendency towards free-lovism," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Of course it has. The *Tribune* is the daily organ of the free-love philosophy.

—We copy the above from the editorial columns of the New York *Times*. In so far as it emanates from the *Sentinel*, we have the charity to believe that the writer, blinded by ignorance and political malevolence, was not fully conscious of the flagrnacy of its falsehood. But no such excuse can be made for the New York *Times*. That journal lies deliberately, wilfully, wickedly, with naked intent to defame and malign. The *Tribune* is exactly such a "daily oracle" of Free Love as it is of Free Trade and Free Rum—neither less nor more. And the *Times* is perfectly aware of the fact, and knows that its lie is utterly without excuse or plausibility.

Incidentals.

—Halifax is unhappy because it has no Quarantine hospital.

—Sypher is not to figure in Congress. All his plans have come to naught.

—Massachusetts complains that its legislators are liable to home-sickness, and that the attack (a sort of relapsing fever) carries them off.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed's account of stage-coach travelling forty-six years ago, published in the *Galaxy*, is having a great run through the papers.

—A great many companies have been mustered at Quebec to repel the Fenians, but they average only thirteen men each, exclusive of officers.

—A Cincinnati hotel-keeper dresses all his waiters in full naval uniform, probably to remind them that they must be constantly on the watch for boarders.

—Of the 140 members of the Mississippi Legislature, ninety-seven are natives of the Southern States, eight are natives of New York, and ten of New England.

—An ex-soldier in Sacramento has been charged $100 in gold by a San Francisco claim agent for collecting back pay due him amounting to $100 in currency.

—During the eight months ending March 1, 1870, the New Dominion received $5,633,068 from customs and $2,333,571 from excise duties. Its expenses were $9,126,461.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted two to one against woman suffrage. The women themselves, we are told, took no interest in the movement started in their behalf.

—A candidate for alderman in Newport, R. I., announced that if he was elected beefsteak should be seventeen cents a pound and wages $7 a day. His wages and his beefsteak?

—One member of the Mississippi Legislature says that he is an Old-line Whig, another that he is a Henry Clay Whig, a third that he is an old Rad., while a fourth proclaims that he goes in for "My country and her people."

—The Ohio Legislature, at its late session, passed only seventy-two general acts, and the Columbus *State Journal* says that there was less buncombe legislation and less of the mischievous special tinkering business than at any other session within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

—The San Francisco Society of California Pioneers has been presented with the first bar of tin made from native ore in the United States, and regards it as the most appropriate and unique addition which could be made to its cabinet of specimens of the mineral wealth of Pacific Coast.

—Surviving officers of the staff of Stonewall Jackson have published an appeal for funds to place a monument over his remains, and say that such a memorial of love and respect, more than all others, meets with the cordial approbation of Mrs. Jackson.

—The Census Marshals in Wisconsin are mostly one-armed or one-legged soldiers, and a Wisconsin soldier, who lost an arm during the war and "knows how to sympathize with them," has sent an artificial arm to be presented to one of the one-armed appointees in Dodge county.

—The widow of Sir John Franklin arrived in San Francisco by steamer on the 13th inst., having gone thither for the purpose of satisfying herself as to the authenticity or correctness of the reports published several months since relative to the discovery on the southern coast of certain documents, which seemed to promise another clue to her husband's fate.

—On Thursday a woman servant fell through the elevator, a distance of five stories, in the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, and was fatally injured. On Monday a boy fell from the fifth story of a building in Cincinnati, and was killed. On Tuesday morning a lodger in the Van Rensselaer House, in Albany, fell from a fifth-story window and was killed.

—The Portland *Argus* says that Mr. John A. Poor of that city strongly resembles the late General Thomas in personal appearance, and that at one time when in Washington he was invited to examine a new portrait of General Thomas, and several gentlemen present, after carefully scrutinizing the picture and comparing it "with the original," as they supposed, declared it a capital likeness. One gentleman expressed his gratification at the correctness of the likeness, "having never before," as he said, "enjoyed the pleasure of seeing General Thomas in person."

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp§

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 465 VINE St. 4 23 12trp

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 mth§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

All varieties of Rare and Elegant Spring Attire for Gentlemen and Boys, at

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
The exhibition this week will be for the [4 25 6t
BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
Admission........................25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.
—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 6 mws§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

BUY THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST.
THE BEST SPRING CLOTHING.

Rich Spring Raiment!
Opening now our new Goods!
Cheaper far than last Spring!
Kind and description to suit you!
Hurry along and secure our bargains!
Incomparably better than elsewhere!
Light Overcoats in every variety!
Lower prices than for years past!

Great Brown Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
Philadelphia.

AND

Whatever Spring Style you want!
Immense importation for Spring wear!
Luxurious light Coats!
Stylish Spring Suits!
Overcoats for April and May!
None but the BEST!

Great Brown Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
4 15 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET
Furnished the Trade.
W. G. PERRY,
4 23smwsdt No. 728 ARCH Street.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPERS,
Large Assortment,
NEW STYLES, SELLING AT LOW CASH RATES.
W. G. PERRY,
4 23 3t No. 728 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS
Of my own manufacture
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturer,
4 23 3t No. 728 ARCH Street.

NEW GOLDEN FLAX LINENS
JUST OPENED AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET and
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
Received Per Steamer City of Antwerp,
NINE CASES MORE OF THESE CELEBRATED LINENS.

Our GOLDEN FLAX LINEN is undoubtedly the best Linen in the market, and much cheaper than any other first-class Linen.

PRICES DOWN TO THE GOLD RATE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TOWELS.
Another Case of Extra Large Huck Towels.

These Towels we shall sell at $3·00 per dozen. They are much better than Towels usually sold for $4·50.

PRINTED LINEN DRESSES.

Ladies will observe that our SPRING IMPORTATION OF LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES are now in store. The patterns are very stylish.

Also, Fine Plain Linens for Suits.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
Has arranged for the week commencing MONDAY, April 25, the most attractive stock of
FOREIGN DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED.
500 ADDITIONAL SUITS FOR LADIES AT $10·00.
1000 LAMA LACE SACKS AND SHAWLS.
GREAT NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
GRENADINES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES.
20 CASES NEW FABRICS FOR SUITS, 25, 30, 50, AND 62½ CENTS.
10,000 YARDS BLACK HERNANI AT 75 CENTS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50; PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 87½c., $1·00, and $1·25.
NEW STYLES IN LINEN SUITS AND SILK SUITS.
500 DOZEN JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HOSIERY. 4 23 3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

M'MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now open for guests.
4 20 6t JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A POINTED STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, well built, with all modern improvements, and two acres of ground, with vegetables and fruit.
Apply to or address
WM. H. BACON,
4 23 ft* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.
No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO BE SOLD, BY THOMAS & SONS, on the 26th instant, at the Exchange, the comfortable Dwelling House N. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets, 36 feet front, near Logan Square. It has large rooms, high ceilings, every convenience, large garden in a delightful neighborhood.
Will be sold at a bargain. 4 20 5t

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, FIRST-class DWELLING, Race street, opposite Logan Square. Also, one House No. 127 Nineteenth street, above Cherry. Inquire of H. WISEMAN, No. 725 WALNUT Street, or at buildings, of
4 25mwf 6t* J. WISEMAN.

FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT, COMfortable Cottage in TORRESDALE, on the banks of the Delaware, with fine garden, large stable, and replete with every convenience. Apply to J. ECKHARD, TORRESDALE, or at No. 932 CHESNUT St. 4 23 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
13 1otf Delanco, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2mtp

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL.

CEDAR BEAN POLES!
CEDAR BEAN POLES!
AT LUMBER YARD,
No. 324 NORTH WHARVES, above Vine street.
4 22 6t* [illegible]

PIANOS.

RARE CHANCE.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.),
New Piano Store,
1008
CHESNUT STREET,
(Next door to his former place,)
OFFERS AT
Wholesale Prices,
(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,)
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's),
AND THE
KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 § WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.'S
SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS,
the cheapest and most reliable in the market and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER longer, drier, and colder
WITH LESS ICE,
than any other Refrigerator in use.
Wholesale and retail, at the Old Stand, No. 23 DOCK Street, below Walnut. [illegible]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Donizetti's opera of *Lucrezia Borgia* will be presented this evening, with Madame Gazzaniga in the title *role*. "Lucrezia" is one of Madame Gazzaniga's great performances, and as this is announced as her last appearance, there should be a large attendance. The retirement of such an artist as this lady is an event of much interest, and the connection of Madame Gazzaniga with the history of the Philadelphia Academy of Music has been so intimate that some fitting testimonial of the public esteem should be tendered her. We are gratified to see that the proposition for a farewell benefit meets with general approval, and we hope that steps will be taken immediately to carry out the idea. This evening Madame Gazzaniga will be supported by Signor Susini, who has not appeared here for two years, by Signor Sarti, Signor Locatelli, and Mad'lle Frida de Gebele.

To-morrow evening *Il Barbiere* will be given, and on Wednesday the season will conclude with *Don Pasquale* and the third act of *Faust*.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will appear as the "Queen of Night" in Mozart's *Magic Flute* on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, May 2 and 3, and at a matinee on Wednesday, May 4. Miss Patti has achieved a brilliant success in this difficult *role* in New York, and has secured the most unqualified praise for her execution of the difficult airs entrusted to her. Joseph Hermanns will appear as "Sarastro;" W. Formes as "Papageno;" Mad'lle Pauline Canissa as "Pamina;" and Mad'lle Dzuiba as "Papagena." The sale of seats will commence on Thursday next.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* has proved so popular that it has been determined to continue it during the present week, after which it will be withdrawn for a new sensation entitled *The Fair One in the Blonde Wig*. This evening a number of new features will be introduced, including Miss Carrie Augusta Moore, "the Skatorial Queen," and the Leon gymnasts. The funny burlesque of *The Boston Peace Jubilee* will be continued.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the romantic Irish drama of *The Connie Soogah; or, The Wearing of the Green*. This is one of the most popular pieces in the Williams *repertoire*, and, judging from its success in past seasons, it will attract crowded houses this week.

AT THE ARCH Mr. J. F. Cathcart will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Stephen Plum" in *All's not Gold that Glitters* and as "Jack Freeman" in *The Rope Ladder; or the Miser and his Man*. Mr. Cathcart is a studious and conscientious actor, and he should receive the compliment of a full house on this occasion.

On Friday next Mr. Adam Everly will have a complimentary benefit, when Sardou's play of *The Fast Family* and the comic drama of *The Spitalfields Weaver* will be presented. Mr. Everly's friends will be glad to welcome him back to the scene of his former labors, and a full house may be expected on Friday evening.

On Saturday Mr. Craig's annual benefit will take place.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entire change of programme is announced for this evening. Among the novelties to be presented are the burlesques of *Dr. Schenck's Laboratory, Den I was Gone*, and *The Coopers; or, the Mysterious Cask*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the attraction this evening will be the double-enders. Hughey Dougherty and Lew Benedict will operate the tamborines and Charley Reynolds and C. Gleason will preside over the bones. F. B. Naylor, the balladist, will also appear.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" enters upon its twelfth week at Concert Hall this evening. The exhibition has been remarkably successful, and the hall has been crowded to its utmost capacity every evening. This evening the Eastburn Mariners' Bethel will have a benefit.

MR. THUNDER announces a performance of Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* as the main feature of his concert to be given on Friday evening next at Musical Fund Hall. This work will be given with a chorus of fifty voices, and the solo parts by well-known artists. The concert will commence with a quintette by Beethoven. Seats can be secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, on and after to-day.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—This picture continues to attract a great number of visitors to the Academy of Fine Arts. The exhibition is made more interesting by the reading of the poem by Mr. J. B. Roberts. This gentleman is one of the most accomplished elocutionists of the day, and his splendid rendering of Read's fine lines every morning and evening has added greatly to the popularity of the exhibition of the picture. This week the exhibition will be for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute, and we hope, in view of the deserving object, that those who have not yet seen the picture will make it a point to do so now, and aid in increasing the receipts. Mr. Roberts will deliver a brief lecture on the battle of Cedar Creek and recite the poem each day at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guaranty of its merit. Sold everywhere.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which must be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
" " " " " 113 "	21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	7·00
" " " " " 46 "	8·00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 "	9·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	3·50
" " " " " 46 "	4·00
" " " Chamber "	2·50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pc	1·00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz.	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorted styles	1·00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PATRONIZE the Philadelphia Upholstery, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, when in want of Curtains, Shades, or Bedding. Handsome stock of goods and low prices.
ALBERTSON & CO.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor.

English Pants, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
New York Paletot, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
English Walking Coat, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
New York D. B. Cut-away Coat, for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
English Street Vest, new style for spring, 1870,
at CHARLES STOKES'.
American, French, and English style Spring Overcoats,
at CHARLES STOKES'.

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.—GIRARD ROW SALESROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET.
SALES OF THE WEEK.
Tuesday, 26.—7½, Chromos and Engravings.
Tuesday, 26.—Mr. Barlow's sale first-class Furniture at our rooms.
Wednesday and Thursday, 27 and 28.—Mr. M. Deginther's, No. 1309 Chesnut street, entire stock superior Furniture. Declining business. Sold without reserve.
Friday, 29.—Mr. Barlow's regular sale of Furniture.
Thursday and Friday evenings, 28 and 29.—splendid collection Paintings in Art Gallery.

THE WELL-KNOWN Furniture dealer and Cabinet manufacturer, M. Deginther, has, after twenty-five years' business experience, concluded to retire, and having a large, handsome, and desirable stock of goods on hand, has determined to dispose of the whole in one grand sale. For this purpose he has secured the assistance of B. Scott, Jr., who will commence the sale of the goods on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, and continue the same until every article is disposed of. The stock has all been manufactured by skilled mechanics, under the personal supervision of M. Deginther, and is the product of hands and not machinery. Our citizens can examine the same previous to the sale at the establishment, No. 1307 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CRICKET!
ALL-WOOL CRICKET
PANTS FOR $3,
AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60.—WANAMAKER & BROWN.
$2 TO $60.—MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Gar-
$2 TO $60. ments ranging at every price cut in
$2 TO $60. every style, ready-made or made to
$2 TO $60. order, S. E. corner Sixth and Mar-
$2 TO $60. ket streets.

$6·50 TO $25.—SPRING OVERCOATS.—Melton, Silk-
$6·50 TO $25. mixed, Fancy Cassimere, Repel-
$6·50 TO $25. lant, etc., largest variety in the
$6·50 TO $25. city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
$6·50 TO $25. streets.

$9 TO $45.—BUSINESS SUITS, both Foreign and
$9 TO $45. Domestic Goods, excellent styles.
$9 TO $45. S. E. corner Sixth and Market
$9 TO $45. streets, Oak Hall, Wanamaker &
$9 TO $45. Brown.

$20 TO $60.—DRESS SUITS of all the desirable
$20 TO $60. styles, suitable for any occasion.
$20 TO $60. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and
$20 TO $60. Market streets.

$3·75 TO $20.—BOYS' SUITS, for School, Home, and
$3·75 TO $20. Dress—newest styles and best class
$3·75 TO $20. goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large
$3·75 TO $20. Clothing House, Sixth and Market
$3·75 TO $20. streets.

$7 TO $25.—BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CHESTER-
$7 TO $25. FIELDS, in great variety. Wana-
$7 TO $25. maker & Brown, Sixth and Market
$7 TO $25. streets.

MARRIED.

COOPER—EARNEST.—On the 21st instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, HORACE COOPER to ELLEN EARNEST, both of Philadelphia.

MORTON—WATERS.—On the 14th instant, in Germantown, by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, Mr. JACOB F. MORTON, of this city, to Miss AMANDA WATERS, of Germantown.

DIED.

FLUBACHER.—On the 24th instant, CHARLOTTE FLUBACHER, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Jacob Flubacker, No. 827 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

HOGAN.—On the 23d instant, at the residence of her grandfather, ELLA, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Hogan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Interment this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 313 Catharine street.

LITTLE.—On the 22d instant, MARY, wife of George F. Little, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 16, M. L., and Oneida Tent, No. 28, D. of F., are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 27 Kirkbride street, Bridesburg, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Presbyterian Church.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday night, at 8 minutes to 11, JAMES RUSSELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church, Eleventh street, below Spring Garden, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. The body can be viewed at his late residence, No. 1326 Brown street, after 10 o'clock A. M. same day. **

ULRICH.—On Sunday morning, the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, HENRY ULRICH, Jr.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf6ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 25—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅝ for account, 94⅝. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Railways quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—5 P. M.—Cotton heavy; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 11⅞@11⅞d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Pork, 98s. 6d. Lard, 69s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Common Rosin, 4s. 6d.

LONDON, April 25—5 P. M.—Linseed cakes firmer at £9 10s.@£9 15s. Tallow quiet. Sugar firmer, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 32s. 6d.@33s. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 8d. Common Rosin dull at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

The Base-ball Match.
Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Third Inning—Athletic, 5; Maryland, 5. Great excitement, both clubs playing splendidly.

Fourth Inning—Athletics, 10; Maryland, 1. Athletics batting splendidly. The crowd has increased to nearly four thousand. The score now stands—Athletics, 23; Maryland, 10.

Fifth Inning—Athletics, 1; Maryland, noth[illegible]

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNZA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM moths and worms, without injury to the texture, by
WM. McARTHUR,
No. 1418 SOUTH Street.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. J. F. & E. B. Orne, No. 904 Chesnut.
Thomas Birch & Sons, Auctioneers.
Mr. Joseph Singerly, corner Broad and Jefferson.
William Blackwood, D. D.
Henry W. Kanaga, proprietor Girard House.
Orders sent to my address will be promptly attended to. 4 22 3t*

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 lm No. 28 N. WATER Street.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 150 South SEVENTH Street. 1

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice lot of
New, Handsome Designs
LAMA LACE POINTES,
LAMA LACE SACQUES,
LAMA LACE MARIE ANTOINETTES,
From $12 to $90.

We are now selling FINE QUALITIES BLACK HERNANIES 20 per cent. below wholesale prices, having made large purchases two months ago, before Hernanies had advanced in price.
Black French Hernanies at 37½ cents.
All-wool Hernanies at 65 cents.
Silk and Wool Hernanies at 75 cents.
Silk and Wool Hernanies at $1.
Silk and Wool Hernanies at $1·25.
Two yards wide Silk and Wool Hernanies at $3, worth $4.

SUMMER SILKS of every variety, from 87½ to $2
JAPANESE SILKS of every variety, from $1 to $1·50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, choice colors, $1·25 to $5.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, of the best makes, $1·25 to $8·50.
TRAVELLING DRESS MIXTURES, of every variety, 25 cents to $1·50.
MOTTLED GRENADINES, 6¼ cents, very cheap.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, SPRING COLORS, 1 and 3 buttons, our own importation.
Choice assortment of Misses' Kid Gloves. 1t

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 N. NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY A HANDSOME LINE OF
DRESS GOODS,
Which we shall offer at a small advance on
COST.
Steel Col'd Wool Poplins, double width, 50 cents.
Splendid quality do., 62½ cents.
Grey Poplins, 28 cents.
Chene Poplins, double width, 37½ cents.
Best quality Black and White Stripes for Suits, 28 cents. Bargain.
One lot Dappled Mohair, 20 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY. Bargains at 22, 28, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cents.
Our 50 cent number especially attractive.
BLACK SILKS CLOSING OUT.
GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WHITE GOODS.
Striped Nainsooks, 20 cents.
Striped Nainsooks, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18¾, 22, 25 to 62½ cents.
Great Bargains in Plaid Muslin at 37½ cents.
Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns.
Swiss Muslins, 15, 18¾, 20, 25, 37½, 45 cents.
Pique, 17, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50 cents. Cheap.
Good wide Plain Percales, 33 cents. Reduced.
Striped and Chene Ginghams for Suits.
Bias Plaid Percales.
Bargains in Towels, 12½, 25 cents.
4 20 5t ELDER, WALTON & CO.

1870. 1870
3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwfj TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw3mrp

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACTURER of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3md

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THE LATEST AND BEST
OF
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORIES.
SHE HERSELF SAYS IT IS THE GREAT WORK
OF HER LIFE.
THE BROTHERS;
OR,
THE EARL AND THE OUTCAST.
READY IN THE LEDGER AT 12 O'CLOCK
TO-DAY.

NEW SERIES
OILED FEATHER
BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
REPORTS AND THE MISCHIEFS THEY DO. 18mo, 5, 15 and 22 cents.
ON LOOKING SEEDY. 18mo, 5, 17 and 22 cents.
WE VERSUS I. 10, 20 and 25 cents.
THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHURCH PLATE. 10, 25 and 30 cents.
BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN HIS MOUTH. 10, 25 and 30 cents.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF WARRANTED MANUFACTURE,
VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES,
SELLING AT COST,
UNTIL MAY 1.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
4 19 6t

DRY GOODS.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

GLOBE BLUE DRILLS FOR SALE BY
WALN, LEAMING & CO.,
4 23 3t* No. 20 STRAWBERRY Street.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.

We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
3 28 lmrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 or HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

LIFE INSURANCE

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF

Springfield, Mass.,

ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss:—

Be it remembered that, on this 21st day of January, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 2,879,987 37-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

{SEAL.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870.
GEORGE WALKER,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania.

FIRST.

Capital Stock..........Nothing. Purely Mutual.

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be held by the Company	$97,000·00
Cash on hand	3,834·79
Cash in First and Second National Banks of Springfield	25,206·75
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	36,209·97
Amount of loan secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,043,128·61
Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	....

Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—

	Par value.	*Market value.*
458 shares National Bank Stock	$45,800·00	$62,111·00
Government Bonds	258,700·00	297,553·00
New York, Missouri, and Michigan State Bonds	94,000·00	98,920·00
Railroad Bonds and City of Springfield Bond ($30,000)	76,000·00	82,655·00
		$541,239·00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value.	*Market Value.*	*Amount Loaned thereon.*
15 shares Glasgow Manufacturing Stock	$1,500·00	$1,875·00	$1,275·00
50 shares National Park Bank	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
24 shares Chickopee National Bank	2,400·00	3,480·00	2,000·00
55 shares Boston and Albany Railroad stock	5,500·00	7,865·00	7,750·00
3 shares Third National Bank stock	300·00	375·00	300·00
120 shares Agawam Canal Co.	6,000·00	6,000·00	2,800·00
8 shares Second National Bank	800·00	1,240·00	
5 shares Riverside Paper Co.	5,000·00	6,250·00	
80 shares Westfield Gaslight Co., with sureties	8,000·00	8,000.00	8,000·00
2 U. S. bonds, $100 each	200·00	228·00	200·00
36 shares Chicopee National Bank stock	3,600·00	5,220·00	1,550·60
3 U. S. bonds, $500 each	1,500·00	1,785·00	1,500·00
1 " " $500	500·00	595·00	500·00
50 shares National Park Bank stock	5,000·00	8,000·00	5,000·00
3 shares Benris Paper Co.	3,000·00	4,500·00	2,500·00
11 shares Pynchon National Bank stock	1,100·00	1,705·00	4,400·00
5 shares John Hancock National Bank stock	500·00	600·00	
8 shares Leicester National Bank stock	800·00	880·00	
30 shares Worcester Gaslight Co.	3,000·00	3,750·00	
4 U. S. bonds of 1881	3,000·00	3,570·00	3,000·00
2 " " " "	2,000·00	2,380·00	2,000·00
49 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad stock	4,900·00	10,535·00	5,000·00
18 shares New York and New Haven R. R. stock	1,800·00	2,484·00	2,000·00
1 bond Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad	1,000·00	900·00	
10 shares Continental National Bank stock	1,000·00	980·00	3,500·00
10 shares American Ex. National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,120·00	
10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank stock	1,000·00	1,400·00	
4 bonds Council Bluff and St. Joseph R.R.	4,000·00	3,600·00	10,000·00
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	1,000·00	1,100·00	
5 shares Benris Paper Co.	5,000.00	7,500·00	
12 shares Chicopee National Bank	1,200·00	1,740·00	
	$71,700·00	$107,657·00	$862,275·60

Interest on investments due and unpaid	951·37
Accrued interest not yet due	94,912·33
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	
Accrued rents	1,262·50
Office furniture	5,388·62
Premiums in hands of agents, less cash in course of transmission	137,002·07
Deferred premiums (quarterly and semi-annually)	167,387·01
Loans on sureties	4,066.94
Loans on policies	1,750·0
Loan Notes	681,320·81

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	44,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the company, but not acted upon	6,500·00
Amount of losses resisted by the company	15,500·00
Amount of losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and in course of payment	160,798·34
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks at 4 per cent. combined experience table	2,481,024·87

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	644,823·44
Promissory or loan notes	355,084·63
Interest received from investments	153,829·74
Rents received	6,485·21
Total income	$1,160,223·02

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$270,800·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$289·55
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	$168,391·89
Amount of dividends declared during the year	$203,966·03
Amount of dividends paid	$215,156·92
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions paid to agents and officers' salaries	$169,472·81
Amount of taxes paid by the company	$8,889·78
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	$48,898·57

Purely Mutual.
No Capital Stock.
INCORPORATED 1851.

OFFICERS:
CALEB RICE, President.
E. W. BOND, Vice-President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
J. W. MASON, Actuary.

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
STATE AGENT AND ATTORNEY,
OFFICES:
S. E Corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts.,
4 25 mw(6t) PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, Medical Examiner,

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

The May number of *Putnam's Magazine* contains the following articles:—

"Our Celtic Inheritance," Professor L. Clark Seelye; "The Tale of a Comet," in two parts—I, Edward Spencer; "Notus Ignoto," Bayard Taylor; "Pictures in the Private Galleries of New York"—I. Galleries of Belmont and Blodgett, Eugene Benson; "Pernickitty People," F. Barrow; "Madame Roland," N. S. Dodge; "A Musical Mystery," C. P. Cranch; "The Approach of Age," John H. Bryant; "A Woman's Right"—V, Mrs. M. C. Ames; "The Organ," J. P. Jardine; "Polyglots," P. G. Hamerton; "The Academy of Design and Art Education;" "The Great Gold Flurry," J. A. Peters; "Our Political Degeneracy and its Remedy;" "A French Chateau;" "Editorial Notes;" "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor.

From the thoughtful paper on "The Academy of Design and Art Education" we take the following:—

In the academy, naturally, the practice of art is more than the philosophy or theory of art; and yet lectures on the history and philosophy of art do more to furnish the minds of students than anything short of the long experience of a well-nourished life. It is therefore of no little importance that the academy, in maintaining the ascendancy of art as a practice to the professional student, above art as an æthetic influence in society, should not neglect to instruct students in the history and theory of art in society. The object is to invest the student-mind with art in all its relations, and this can be done only by interpreting whatever is representative in the art of the past. But mere lectures on the art of different epochs and schools are not likely to be of more value, nor of higher merit, than the average of lectures on literature; and the student of art will probably rarely hear the most capable man of his time on art, as the student of *Belles-lettres* rarely gets the best word about literature from his professor. In France the students of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* were exceptionally favored and perhaps stimulated by the lectures of Henri Taine on the history and philosophy of art; in England, at this late day, Ruskin is called to the chair of professor of art at Oxford.

Now, in proportion to their personal ascendancy or magnetism, Ruskin and Taine will give direction to the powerless and submissive minds of students, who, instead of stumbling forward in their own more or less weak and groping way, will advance like trained mediocrities, potent because of unity of aim, which they have derived from a clever and harmonious statement of art. On the other hand, these must obstruct the development of more individual and unsubmissive minds, and, by the prestige which they derive from following official instruction, easily maintain themselves in the ascendant, while a Rousseau outside of the academy, and a Decamps in revolt against official systems, can exist only by virtue of an indomitable constitution and a pronounced genius for art.

A generation under the teaching of a literary critic like Mathew Arnold, for instance, would disdain any such expression of graphic and vital power, any such conception of history, as Carlyle's "French Revolution." A generation under the teaching of the Ruskin of the first two volumes of "Modern Painters," would be sincerely unjust and narrowly true in its understanding of some great historic examples of painting. This being so, the difficulty of official instruction reaching positive force without being narrow or intolerant, or the difficulty of official instruction being anything but negative, and therefore unsatisfactory, seems insurmountable. The function of an organization for practice and instruction in the fine arts is to provide guidance and illumination for the feeblest and most docile minds. How shall the Academy of Design fill the chair of history and philosophy of art? And, justly appreciating the place of art in education, really wishing to occupy the whole mind of the student with art, ought it not to provide lectures on architecture, sculpture, historical, genre and landscape painting, as well as the obviously practical instruction in anatomy, perspective, painting, and modelling? What student, and even what artist, but would like to hear H. K. Brown, or J. Quincy Ward, give his understanding of ancient and modern sculpture; Page or Gray on the Italian masters of painting; Gifford, or Kensett, or any of our chief landscapists, on landscape-art? A dozen artists of course are ready to stop us and say: —Ward, Brown, Page, Gifford, Kensett, and La Farge have something more important to do than talk to artists and students about their predilections in art; that they paint or model as they do, precisely because they are exclusively devoted to painting or modelling. The reply is more plausible than satisfactory; for it cannot be supposed that these artists, who have devoted a good part of their maturest study to the practice of a special department of art, are not able to make a statement in the course of one or two hours' talk, before persons really interested in art, without draining or unduly taxing their strength; and we maintain that a large and generous sympathy for art in a society and among young men so much in need of it as our own, would speedily place the experience and understanding of individuals, of men of real ability, before students and fellow-artists. We do not ask from our most honored painters, sculptors, and architects the pretension to or solicitude about literary graces, or the skill of the rhetorician; we ask from them an hour's talk which shall impart to students the personal experience and understanding of what landscape art or sculpture or architecture may be to the particular landscapist, sculptor, or architect or portrait-painter, who may be called to give others the benefit of his experience simply as he would to a student in his studio.

We quote this suggestive paragraph from the essay entitled "Our Political Degeneracy—its Cause and Remedy:"—

It matters little whether the immediate purposes of those who solicit special legislation be selfish or not; they may be even disinterested and philanthropic; they may design to bring about results in themselves beneficent; but if they can be accomplished only by means of an agency instituted for a wholly different purpose, by forcing the community into a false position, by a procedure which, if imitated, must lead to the most frightful abuses; in a word, if to get at them a fundamental and dangerous departure from sound principle be requisite, then it is better to forego them or reach them in some other way. A bad method is none the less bad because the motives of those who resort to it are pure. More benignant designs never actuated men than those imputed to certain schools of socialists during the French revolution of 1848: they wanted every man to have work; they wanted every man to have property; they wanted every man to have credit; in a word, they wanted every man to be free from need, to be able to earn his own living, and to enjoy a reasonable degree of comfort and happiness. Who does not want all these things for himself and his fellows? But, then, the socialists wanted, besides, that the State should guarantee work, property, credit to every man without regard to his ability or deserts—which was not only flatly impossible, but thoroughly unjust and mischievous. So, in our own country and times, there are many good souls who would like the Government to build their churches, to endow high schools and colleges, to patronize the arts, to support inventors and scientific men, to run railroads across the continent and steamships on the high seas, and to take in hand a thousand other laudable schemes and projects. But these kind souls do not stop to think that not one of these things can be done without exacting money from somebody's reluctant pocket, which is an invasion of property; that not one of them can be done without multiplying prodigiously the number of office-holders, which is a dangerous extravagance; that not one of them can be done without diverting the Government from its proper business as the universal organ, which is usurpation; and that, while the power and patronage of the State were thus swelling into congestion, the self-reliance, the sagacity, and the enterprise of individuals would be impoverished and paralyzed to a proportionate extent, which is sui cidal.

"HARPER'S."

Harper's Magazine for May presents the following table of contents:—"Our Barbarian Brethren," Benson J. Lossing, with twenty-four illustrations. "A Song," Mary N. Prescott. "Albert Durer," A. H. Guernsey, with five illustrations. "The Spots in the Sun," Jacob Abbott, with fourteen illustrations. "In a Country Store," Joseph O. Goodwin, with nine illustrations. "Frederick the Great," VI. Diplomatic Intrigues and Military, with four illustrations. "Handsome John Gatsimer," Alice Cary. "The Church of Jerusalem," Eugene Lawrence. "A House to Let," Annie Thomas. "Industrial Schools for Women," Elizabeth R. Peabody. "A Breach of Promise," Mary N. Prescott. "Cuba and the Ostend Manifesto," Don Piatt. "A Word for Grandfathers," Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. "Fais ton Faict," Mrs. Mary E. Parkman. "Only a Woman's Hair," Justin McCarthy. "Secular and Sectarian Schools," Lyman Abbott. "Old English Lawyers," William A. Seaver. "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer."

We make this quotation from Mr. Lossing's article on "Our Barbarian Brethren:"—

Whence came the inhabitants of the darker regions of the North, now the domain of our republic, is an open question. It has never been answered by a satisfying fact, and probably never will be. Nearly all investigators have travelled from the same starting-point. Assuming the unity of the human race to be a fact, according to popular biblical interpretation, and considering the garden of delight spoken of in Holy Writ as the old homestead of the whole human family, students, reversing the better order of logic, have been busy with guesses and in a hunt for plausible hypotheses for more than three centuries. And often fanciful and foolish have been these hypotheses. Rejecting as heterodox the idea of Lord Kames and others, that the old Americans may have been an indigneous race of men, and regarding the most beautiful creature of earth, who first breathed in Eden, as the mother of us all—Barbarian and Civilized Man—scholars have earnestly sought for coincidences of language, traditions, customs, and crania, for proof that the first dull-red people of this continent were tawny immigrants from Asia. They have cited some mystic poetry of the half fabulous bards, or the dark, oracular sayings of the priests and seers and philosophers of ancient days, to show that our continent was undoubtedly known to early navigators of the Mediterranean Sea, and was naturally peopled by them or their countrymen. They have cited, in proof, passages from Hesiod and Homer. They have have pointed to the narratives of Hanno, the Carthaginian explorer of the seas. They have argued nervously from dialogues of Theopompus, and sentences from the stories of Diodorus Siculus, Plato and Aristotle. They have strained common-sense to its utmost tension in the arrangement of fancied evidences that the aborigines of America were descendants of the Phœnicians, or of the Chinese or Japanese family of Mongolians, or the Egyptians, or the Hindoos; and writers like Grotius, Thorowgood, Adair, Boudinot, and others, have argued, without showing a single premise of solid fact, that the fathers of our barbarian brethren were the men of the "lost tribes of Israel," who "took counsel to go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt." Cotton Mather—sturdy Parson Mather—who believed in witches, and seemed to have an intimate acquaintance with Lucifer, guessed as forcibly, saying, "And though we know not when or how the Indians first became inhabitants of this mighty continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil [whom he called the "old usurping landlord of America"] decoying these miserable salvages hither, in hopes that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them." Might not mere theorists find a good example in Mather, who, when satisfied that the delusion of witchcraft had made a fool of him, declared that the subject was "too dark and deep for ordinary comprehension," and referred its decision to the Day of Judgment?"

Mather's idea that the red race is morally devilish, and not fairly human, except in shape, seems to have been a prevailing one with the civilized man, especially of the type of the belligerent settler, and the selfish trader, contractor, and other promoters of frontier wars, ever since his first contact with that race. He accepts the theory as the most agreeable and profitable solution of the question of the origin of our barbarian brethren: for it gives license to the free action of the mailed hand, whose warrant for its violence and wrong is the doctrine of the oppressor in every form, that Might makes Right. It gives countenance to the opinion of an eminent British author—an opinion that seems to be largely prevalent in the pulpit, in legislative halls, and around the chairs of state, in our country—that they are "animals of an inferior order, incapable of acquiring religious knowledge, or being trained to the functions of civil life." It justifies the assertion that the Indian's way of life "surely affords proof that he is not destined by Providence permanently to exist." As all the civilized nations were once more or less barbarous, and some of them savage, may we not reasonably conclude that, if the red members of our common household had been treated by their conquerors and holders of power over them as men and as brethren, and not as creatures void of reason, and without the pale of international rights, and been taught righteousness by perpetual example, they might have acquired as clear a charter for permanent existence as other children of the All-Father?

From the paper on "Albert Durer," by A. H. Guernsey, we quote as follows:—

Albert Durer was born at Nurnberg, on the 20th of May, 1471, and died on the 6th of April, 1528. His father, an honest, God-fearing man, was a skilful goldsmith, and wished his son to follow the same profession. But the boy's bent was toward Art; and at the age of fifteen he was placed with Wohlgemuth, the most noted painter in his native city. In three years he learned all that his master could teach him. He had before this made good progress in his profession. There is extant a portrait of himself at the age of thirteen, which gives evidence of decided talent.

At the age of three-and-twenty Durer married the pretty Agnes Frey, who turned out a sad shrew, and led him an uncomfortable life. Her fortune, most probably, enabled him to purchase the house in which he lived and wrought. It still stands. It can hardly be called a princely mansion. It is entered through a wide door which admits into a covered court-yard, which is really the support for the rooms above, for the habitable portions of the house are all up stairs. The walls of the upper part of the house are of that kind of construction known as "half-timber." The second story presents nothing very remarkable; but climbing up a rather dark stairway which the foot of Durer must often have trodden, almost four centuries ago, the traveller of to-day reaches the third floor, the real home of Albert Durer. The front room of this story is a fine apartment. It is lighted by "windows with cusped mullions. The view from the window of this room is quaint enough. Dominating over all is the Castle of Nurnberg, which looks very like a somewhat dilapidated manufactory. At the foot of the castle runs a straight street, bordered by odd edifices, which leads towards the Durer Platz and Rauch's statue. One quaint building standing just opposite Durer's window deserves special note. It overtops all its neighbors, and its high-pitched roof is crowned by a sort of balcony tower. This building bears the name of "Pilate's House;" for therein resided Martin Koetzel, who had been twice to the Holy Land, and had brought back with him exact measurements of the way to Calvary from the supposed place of trial. He laid down the distances upon the map of Nurnberg, making his own house to stand for that of Pilate, the line stretching forward to the cemetery of St. John; and upon this road, which is now named Durer Strasse, Adam Kraft was erecting sculptures of the "Seven Agonies," which still remain in good preservation.

Durer's active life measured the great intellectual uprising of the sixteenth century. Two years before he set up his studio in Nurnburg, Columbus had discovered the New World. Luther was singing for his bread in the streets of Eisenach; Raphael was making his first drawings; Michael Angelo, three years the junior of Durer, had not begun that series of works which were to entitle him to be considered the mightiest artist whom the world has yet known. Art in Italy had, indeed, within a few years, made rapid advances. But Italy was then a long way from Germany; and Durer knew nothing of the works of the great Italian painters. He had to be his own master; and even when, in middle life, he visited Italy, the works of the great southern painters influenced him but little. From first to last he was Albert Durer, the German. Italian painters were wont to give portraits of their mistresses as representations of the Virgin. Durer, too, painted Madonnas; but none of these were portraits of women of dovbtful character.

Albert Durer's artistic life lasted something more than thirty years. We believe that no man, before or since, has left behind him for so long a period so many memorials of his labor. Counting up his works now extant, after a lapse of almost four centuries, they number—paintings, engravings, and drawings—fully a thousand, the authenticity of which is unquestioned, besides many others in respect to which art critics are in doubt. The list of the works, the authenticity of which may be considered proven, is about as follows:—Paintings, 230; engravings on copper, 100; engravings on wood, 250; drawings and sketches, 420. How many may have been lost, or have escaped the observation of his biographers, no man can say.

Albert Durer's place in art is unquestioned. In grandeur of thought, solemnity of feeling, and tenderness of expression he found no equal, and left no superior. Yet it must be admitted that there was running through all his works a vein of grotesqueness, which, in a measure, mars their artistic value. Something of this may be owing to his mixed blood. On his father's side he was Hungarian. His paternal ancestors were sprung from the wild hordes that Attila led into Europe. Wherever they settled they "occupied themselves with cattle and horses," as Albert says of his immediate paternal ancestors. On his mother's side he was German; and thus he inherited two opposite strains of character—the wild Oriental and the sober Teutonic; both, though from a different point, opposed to the Latin form of culture which had for generations been the only type of Christendom.

From Elizabeth R. Peabody's article on "Industrial Schools for Women" we make this extract:—

What are the duties and claims of women who are coming forward to fill their places in family and social life; and what are the institutions we want to prepare them to do these duties; especially, what is the place among them of industrial schools? For, certainly, the general reformation of industrial life in our day must also change home life, whose accustomed industry is of an antiquated type, machinery and manufactories having lifted the work of spinning and weaving from its pressure on single-handed strength. Even the ordinary laundry and needle-work is transferred to large public establishments; and, in proportion, female labor *en masse* has become a demand, and of commercial value in the market. It is not uncommon to see in our daily papers advertisements of the furnishing establishments of our cities calling for a hundred or five hundred female laborers; calls answered all too quickly from the country by girls who know not to what they come. We all know how sadly this demand for female labor is influencing the working-women's question every where by the many advertisements of work wanted, and the sad contrast of work and wages. Miss Marwedel says that a London dry goods merchant, wanting some thirty working-women, was obliged to send away, not without the help of the police, seven hundred women who gathered round his door at seven o'clock in the morning of a rainy November day! And the average number of governesses in London who apply for places every day is more than two thousand! It is mentioned in the London *Times* that a gentleman wanting a governess received five hundred and ten applications! Governesses in the work-houses of England are not uncommon. There are also ten times more governesses that pass their examinations in Prussia than are wanted. Yet there is another fact which, in this connection, it may seem hard to believe: in the very same places there is an unfulfilled demand for thoroughly skilled laborers of very many kinds. In undertaking to show why and how this is, Miss Marwedel says:—"It used to be said in Germany that a girl leaving school at fourteen could support herself." But the influence of the home and school education is dependent on its keeping pace with the wants of the times; and the German schools, though they have adopted some improvements, have not done so. At the time the above-mentioned proverb arose all situations for girls of fourteen were supposed to be inside of families. But now, when girls are thrown into factories and shops, unguarded, on their own responsibility, the case is different. Physically feeble and half-developed, not fitted to act and think independently, unsupported by the requisite preliminary knowledge, they pass from the constraint of school rules to a personal freedom they do not know how to use. The necessary consequences are—all the moral evils to which our poor factory girls and domestic servants are exposed; and which, we are too apt to say, are "the characteristic faults of our time," forgetting that we are responsible, by reason of our more commanding positions, for these same characteristics.

We are proud of our hospitals and almshouses, of our reformatories and work-houses, of our asylums and regulated prisons, of our life insurances for the sick and for burial expenses. But all these things are for the middle and end of spoiled and infirm lives. What a blessed change in our moral and social circumstances it would be if society and the State should take equally generous care to invigorate and preserve the uncontaminated healthy limbs of our youth, especially of our female youth, and to give moral ripeness to their characters! We are proud of our schools as models for other nations; but we take our children out of them when they have received less than nothing for the conduct of practical life, and most need good examples and moral protection, neither strengthened in inner capacity nor outside practical ability, even when they have, what the majority never do have, a year of regular apprenticeship. What necessarily must be the lot of the workingwomen of to-day? Without any systematic instruction in the majority of cases, instead of being skilled in labor, in a hopeless mediocrity, their lot is the sorrowful one of working for any wages; and this is not all, for the better working power is drawn down by the iron law of demand and supply to the same starvation prices. This is not only true in Germany; the workingwomen of France, England, and America are suffering in the same way.

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THE MYSTERIOUS RANCHE;

OR,

A Scout with Kit Carson.

BY LEON LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROKEN HOME," "RED KNIFE," "THE BOY MAGICIAN," ETC., ETC.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—In a former narrative, "*Red Knife, or Kit Carson's Last Trail,*" I had the honor of presenting, from strictly authentic sources, a series of Colonel CARSON'S exploits and adventures which occurred in 1867. In the present record, I have gone back to some of the great scout's earlier experiences, namely, to a series of events in which he figured prominently during the summer of 1865, and the following winter. L. L.

CHAPTER I.

THE SCOUT AND THE SAVAGE.

The afternoon was fine—the Great Plain in full verdure.

And Kit Carson, in the midst of this beauteous solitude, was as happy as the birds around him.

He was riding eastward, on the Santa Fe route, just east of Fort Larned, in Kansas.

At length he drew rein.

He had reached an affluent of the Arkansas river, and found himself in the edge of a considerable growth of timber by which the banks of this affluent were lined. Looking through the openings in the verdure before him, he saw, half a mile away, to the eastward, a single horseman approaching at an easy pace.

"What!" he ejaculated. "That fellow must be a red-skin—more or less red-skin, any how. And yet he has a white woman on the horse before him. What is still more singular, that white woman seems to be sleeping. What can this mean?"

Continuing to advance, the strange horseman was soon near enough to be seen with considerable distinctness by the watcher.

"There's minkery here," muttered Kit, under his breath, his eyes lighting up sternly. "That woman isn't taking this ride into the red-skin country of her own free will."

In a minute more the stranger reached the creek, in which he proceeded to water his horse, an Indian pony.

"I know him now," said Kit to himself. "It is that infernal Fleet Foot, the half-breed."

The savage thus designated was one of the most villanous-looking fellows the scout had ever encountered.

His long, tangled hair, his hideous features, his wretched garb, his dirty complexion, his black, bloodshot eyes, all gave him a most repulsive aspect. His arms—for he carried a hunting-knife, a revolver, and a rifle in plain sight—gave to his ugly exterior a ferocity that was actually startling.

The recognition of the savage having been thus completed, Kit turned his glances upon the object the savage was holding upon the pony in front of him.

The object, as Kit had said, was a white woman, or rather a white girl. Her long, fair hair was dishevelled, flying wildly about her shoulders and half hiding her face, but it could be seen that her features were deathly pale, and scratched and bleeding in places, as if she had been struggling terribly with her captor. That she *was* a captive Kit instantly knew by the fact that her hands were tied behind her, and he next saw that she was not sleeping, as he had at first supposed—nor dead, as he had for an instant feared—but that she was in a death-like swoon!

Ignorant of the gaze bent upon him, the half-breed, whose arm still encircled the slight figure, pushed away the dishevelled hair from the pallid features, that he might look upon them.

For a moment he seemed fascinated with the view of the pale, fair countenance, so rarely beautiful, even in its death-like rigidity, and then he bent his head and kissed the half-parted lips, not once merely, but again and again!

"This tires me out," said Kit to himself. "I must change my position a little—just enough to get the girl's head out of line—and then—"

At this instant, and just as the scot began moving into the desired range, the half-breed happened to look beyond the face of his captive to the ground, when his eyes encountered the tracks left by Kit's horse.

In another instant he had detected Carson's presence.

"It's you, eh, Mr. Fleet Foot?" called the scout.

The savage was silent.

"I see it *is* you," added the scout. "Who is that with you?"

"My new squaw," was the answer.

"Hold on a minute, Mr. Fleet Foot," said the scout.

"What more?" was the response.

"I know that this young lady is not going willingly to the country of Fleet Foot," continued the scout, with calm energy. "I know that she has been stolen, and it is in vain for Fleet Foot to say that she is his squaw."

"Well, what then?" was all the savage deigned to answer.

"The case is just this," continued Carson. "You will have to deliver the girl up to me, that I may take her back to her people."

"That I will never do," rejoined the half-breed, bluntly. "This girl is nothing to you, nor have you any claim upon me. Why should we quarrel? I am as much a white man as a red-skin, and the young lady might have a worse fate than to become my wife, even if she becomes my wife unwillingly. There is no possible call for you to interfere with me. The course for you to take, Mr. Carson, is to go your own way and mind your own business, and leave me to mine."

As he ceased speaking he uttered a wild cry of command to his pony, which instantly bounded away to the southward at full gallop.

The scout raised his rifle.

The figure of the miscreant was now fully uncovered, presenting a fair mark, but Kit was compelled to realize, in view of the bounding motions of the pony, that he could not fire upon the desperate villain without the greatest risk of killing the captive.

"The accursed trash!" he ejaculated, his long-repressed wrath breaking forth. "Were it not for sacrificing the girl— But I can at least pursue him!"

He struck his horse sharply with his heels, and the animal bounded away at the top of his speed.

It was a long time before the chase thus begun showed which horse could make the best time. The pony was carrying the most weight, but he was much fresher than the scout's horse, so that the one circumstance for a time counterbalanced the other. At length, however, the increased weight told upon the pony. The scout commenced gaining.

"I shall catch him," muttered Kit, again speaking under his breath. "How can I save the girl from his desperation?"

At this moment a wild cry of dismay burst from the fugitive.

Just before him, not ten rods distant, he had marked a deep and abrupt depression in the plain, the bed of one of those creeks so numerous in that region.

As quick as lightning, the hunted miscreant had comprehended that he could not cross this creek at that furious pace, the depression being too wide for a flying leap. He had also comprehended that he could not stop the pony's wild pace in season to avoid it.

The scout saw all this too, and smiled grimly as he realized that a tumble was inevitable.

It was in vain that the half-breed, reduced to one hand, pulled upon the reins, sawing and jerking the pony's mouth. The animal would neither turn nor stop, and in another instant had hurled himself into the abrupt abyss, actually turning a somersault in the air, and sending Fleet Foot and the girl flying through space to the opposite slope of the creek.

At that same moment, as it seemed, the scout threw his horse back upon his haunches at the very edge of the creek, and slipped from his saddle, revolver in hand.

"I have you now, Fleet Foot!" he shouted, leaping towards the prostrate savage.

But, as terrible as had been the shock, as quick as had been the scout's movements, the half-breed had gathered himself up from the dust in which he had been rolled; had sought and found his unconscious captive; had drawn his huge hunting-knife and revolver; had placed himself in a double posture of assault and defense beside the motionless figure; and thus, at the instant of Kit's advance, he found that the desperate ruffian was still active, still deadly, still undaunted.

"Not a step nearer!" was the half-breed's defiant cry, while his face glowed like a furnace. "I am still master of the life of this girl, and even of yours. At a touch, at a breath even, I will fire upon you with one hand, while I plunge this knife into the girl's heart with the other! I've said it, and I swear it!"

Riveted to the spot he had gained, the scout stood erect, not ten feet distant from the revolver directed at him—not ten feet from the knife uplifted above the bosom of the captive—and there he remained motionless, not daring to stir, nor even to breathe, lest the half-breed should fulfil his terrible menace.

"It was the first and last time," said Kit, in narrating these things afterwards, "that I was ever *treed on the ground!*"

And there the two men stood, thus motionless and silent, thus glaring at each other, with that helpless girl between them!

CHAPTER II.

A DAUGHTER OF THE PLAINS.

The strange scene which had arisen between the scout and the savage had a singular termination.

As Kit, revolver in hand, faced Fleet Foot—but without daring to advance a single step, lest the unscrupulous wretch should kill the unfortunate girl—he was suddenly startled to see that the girl's eyes had opened widely, brightly, and consciously upon him.

Before he could move, however—before he could even fully realize that the captive was conscious and observant—she had passed from under the uplifted hand and murderous knife of the half-breed, and was descending to the bottom of the creek!

At the same instant a wild appeal for help burst from her:—

"Save me! save me!"

The swift gleams of lightning do not move quicker than Kit responded to that cry.

At a single bound he was upon the half-breed, whom he stretched senseless and bleeding with a furious blow upon the head from his revolver.

Thus stricken prostrate and helpless, the miscreant was instantly bound.

"Thank Heaven!" then murmured a voice that was singularly musical, despite its intonation of excitement.

Kit sprang to the maiden and cut her bonds.

Never was seen a fairer, brighter, or sweeter picture of womanhood than that she presented.

She was scarcely sixteen, and was even small for her age; but her lithe, lovely figure possessed remarkable strength and agility, and its rare qualities were further enhanced by a soul of the most glorious type.

"You have saved my life, Mr. Carson," she immediately added, grasping his hand—"saved me from a fate worse than a thousand deaths! I thank you from the depths of my soul, and shall remain your grateful debtor forever!"

Thoughts of the dreadful fate from which he had saved her—thoughts of the misery that would be spared to her loved ones by her preservation—caused the slight figure to sway and tremble, for a moment, like a reed in the blast, and Kit felt tears of joyous gratitude falling upon the hand she had so feelingly imprisoned.

"You are not seriously injured?" he asked.

"No, sir. Only a little scared—a little tumbled!"

"You're a brave girl, I see," said the scout, with a heartiness that showed that her words and bearing had gone to his heart. "Your face seems familiar to me, and I dare say I ought to speak your name as readily as you have spoken mine, but somehow I can't place you!"

"Oh! everybody knows you, Mr. Carson," was the rejoinder. "But with me the case is different. I am too small to be remembered. I must tell you, therefore, that I am Effie Lyon."

"Not Colonel Lyon's daughter? Colonel Lyon of New Mexico?"

"Yes, sir. I am Colonel Lyon's daughter!"

"What! the very girl who has been at school for a year past in Leavenworth?"

"The very same, Mr. Carson!"

At this assurance the countenance of the scout fairly beamed upon Miss Lyon. He again took her hand with a fatherly tenderness.

"You'll excuse me, Effie," he said. "I ought to have remembered you at sight. My excuse is that I am always a wanderer—always on the wing; and that a succession of new faces is every day presented to me. There is another excuse, too, Effie, in your case; it has been some time since I saw you."

The small face became wreathed with a look of contentment.

"And now, to explain matters," continued Kit, glancing at the half-breed's prostrate figure, and perceiving that he was still unconscious. "Tell me your story first."

"It is not a long one," began Effie. "As you seem to be aware, I have been attending school in Leavenworth. It was agreed that father hsould come for me at vacation—"

"Let me tell you why he didn't," interrupted the scout. "He was nearly killed, about the twentieth of June, in an encounter with the redskins, and for ten days lay between life and death."

"Father! nearly killed?" faltered Effie, more disturbed by this news than she had been by her late terrible peril. "And I knew nothing of it!"

"But he's out of danger now," resumed Kit, "and will soon be himself again."

"But why didn't Edgar come for me, father being unable to do so?" asked Effie, opening her eyes wide in wonder.

"Edgar?" rejoined Kit. "Who is Edgar?"

"He's a young gentleman who has been visiting in our family once in a while for a year or two past. I mean Edgar Coleman."

"Well, as you are an only child, Effie, I dare say that you are the particular member of your family who is responsible for the visits of this young gentleman."

"I need not deny it," responded Effie, as a rosy flush swept over her pure cheeks; "but as father did not come, and as I did not hear from him, I became anxious about him. I feared that he might have fallen into the hands of the Indians. Every day added to this fear, and at last I determined to set out for home without waiting longer for an explanation of his non-arrival."

"And you did so?"

"Yes, sir. I joined a wagon train that was just starting for Santa Fe, and we came on safely and pleasantly enough until noon to-day, when, during a brief halt at a crossing, when everybody was busy, and while I was gathering flowers along the wooded banks of the creek, this fiendish savage pounced upon me, stifled my cries, bore me to his pony, mounted with me in his arms, and got off unseen by wading up the creek, and keeping to the cover of the bushes on its banks."

"The villain!" ejaculated Kit. "He must have been watching his opportunity!"

"He was. It turns out that he saw me in Leavenworth, before the train started, and that he has been hovering about it ever since, watching for a chance to seize me. He told me so himself."

"Do you know who and what he is?"

"Only so far as I have seen with my own eyes—that he is a half-breed, and a terrible villain."

"I can tell you something about him. He is called Fleet Foot, and his reputation is well worthy of his name. I do not pretend to keep the run of many of his species; in fact, I have trouble to tell one red-skin from another, so far as the generality of them is concerned; but this fellow has chanced to be brought to my notice occasionally for several years, and I have never heard of him anything but evil. As he never follows any business, it's likely that he gets his living—by taking it wherever he can find it."

"He's a thorough demon," affirmed Effie.

"He talked love to you, I suppose?"

"Yes; and at last, to save himself trouble, he tried to bind my hands behind me, and then came such a desperate struggle that I at length fainted. This must have been an hour since, or just before you saw me!"

"He has scratched and bruised your face, I see."

"Well, he got about as much as he gave me," said the little heroine coolly.

"You have torn your sacque and dress, I see, in several places, and soiled them."

"And lost my hat altogether. But I can tie a handkerchief over my head, and the rest does not matter."

"Well, Effie, you can travel, anyhow!" exclaimed the scout admiringly. "I am glad to see you take your awkward adventure so coolly. But tell me where it was that you began to recover your senses—to know where you was?"

"It was just before the red-skin undertook to run away from you I hope you didn't think I was unconscious all that time. I knew a thing or two, you may be sure. I must have groaned some in coming to, but the red-skin was too busy with you to notice it. At last, when I realized all that was going on, and recognized you—that was when you and he were talking so earnestly—I knew enough to feign unconsciousness and watch for a chance of deliverance. When we tumbled into the creek, I fell upon the red-skin, as good luck would have it, and didn't get so much of a shock as I expected. And this is the whole story."

"I'm glad you fared no worse," commented Kit. "And now for our prisoner. I never kill a red-skin in that helpless condition, unless the guiltiness of blood is fresh upon him. It is our duty, however, to extract the reptile's fangs—in other words, disarm him!"

He suited the action to the word, adding:—

"I will carry away his weapons, of course, a mile or two, and then hide them in some place where he will not be likely to find them."

"Then you will give him his liberty? It would not do, I suppose, to leave him where he is?"

"No, Effie. Some of his four-legged relatives—the wolves—would come and eat him before morning."

"His pony has vanished."

"Yes. He is doubtless miles away by this time."

"Then the redskin will have to continue his journey on foot?"

Kit untied his hands, but tied his feet, and left him, Effie remarking:—

"In that way we shall get a good start of him."

"That's the idea," rejoined Kit.

Then the couple resumed their journey. The scout was well acquainted with an honest rancheman named Woodbury, who lived on the Arkansas, about ten miles from the scene of this adventure, and they started for it. Conversing pleasently by the way, the couple rode forward at a fair pace, Effie knowing no fear by reason of the scout's presence, and Kit knowing none by reason of his matchless ability and experience.

The sun was just setting when the couple, after a long and wearying ride, came in sight of the ranche they were seeking.

"There it is," said the scout, indicating a dark object on the distant horizon.

The travellers had now arrived near enough to the ranche to see its outlines distinctly, and accordingly fixed their attention upon it.

"The door is closed," observed Kit, as the couple rode nearer, "and so are the windows. But the proprietor is as brave as the bravest, as you may know by the fact of his living here. I dare say he has seen us approaching."

As they advanced still nearer to the lonely ranche, they noticed that a strange air of desolation pervaded the premises. Not a sign of life was visible, and the little garden inclosing the house had been given up to weeds.

"This is odd!" muttered Kit, "Mr. Woodbury had a very beautiful garden when I was here last summer. But I now see no stock, no signs of occupancy whatever."

"He may have moved away," suggested Effie, "and a different sort of man may now have possession of the place."

"That's so; or the red-skins may have killed him," returned Kit, over whose face had come a sudden shadow. "I'm not pleased with the looks of the thing, anyhow! The house itself has gone to the dogs since I was here. It's rather late to retreat, however," he added, looking up at the sky, out of which the light of day was fading, with the abruptness peculiar to the plains. "Now that we are here, we may as well make a call. In ten minutes it will be dark, and we'll do well to be prompt in our observations and inquiries."

By this time the travellers were within a few rods of the stone wall protecting the door-way of the ranche, and here Kit drew rein, looking sharply about him.

"The place looks more and more deserted," he said to Effie, in a low tone. "I do not see so much as a dog. Just sit where you are, Effie, while I step to the door."

CHAPTER III.

THE RANCHE—A SURPRISE.

Dismounting, the scout made his way cautiously to the entrance of the house, and then, seeing no one, into the dwelling itself, finding the door unfastened.

In the course of a minute he returned to his young companion.

"There is no one here," he announced.

"Perhaps the late conduct of the redskins, of which we were speaking, has frightened Mr. Woodbury away?"

Kit shook his head.

"Mr. Woodbury has not been here lately," he asserted. "There hasn't been a stroke of work done on the place this summer."

"He may have gone away last fall, then, and not have returned."

The scout again shook his head.

"I fear your former suggestion is the true one," he remarked.

"Namely, that the Indians have killed him?"

"Yes. The door is full of bullets, and the turf walls are burnt and smoked in places as if the redskins had fired into them at short range. I fear Mr. Woodbury has been killed!"

"Has the house been ravaged?"

"No. Everything appears as Mr. Woodbury would have naturally left it; only in a disordered state. The furniture is here, such as it was, the dishes, the household stuff of every description, but everything is dirty, damaged, and going to pieces. I'll tell you just what I think, which is that somebody has killed Mr. Woodbury, and that this somebody has taken possession!"

"Is there any sign of that somebody having been here lately?"

"Yes. I cannot say how lately, but I should say within a day or two, although the hearth is perfectly cold. There is a pail of water in the pantry, part of a ham, a bag of corn, a bag of flour, a dish of salt, and various other articles of food. There is a bed of skins in each room, which look as if lately occupied."

"This is very singular," commented Effie. "Mr. Woodbury must have a strange successor. Who can he be?"

"I think he's a red-skin!"

"And why?"

"Because the lock and bars, which have been burst from the door, have not been replaced. This shows that the occupant is not afraid of the red-skins!"

Effie mused a moment upon this unexpected condition of affairs, and then asked:—

"Well, what shall we do?"

Before replying, the scout looked at his horse searchingly, assuring himself that the animal was very tired.

"We'll halt here a little while," he then said; "long enough to take a bite ourselves and allow Dobby to do justice to part of that corn in the pantry."

"I shall be glad to rest a while," observed Effie, as she alighted. "I am very tired!"

"Naturally enough, after all these adventures. But a good supper and a good night's rest will bring you out again. Walk in, and make yourself at home. I'll just slip Dobby into the corral, so that he will not stray off in the darkness."

They made a fire, and had a coarse, but comfortable meal.

"Such a supper, with our hunger, is better than a feast without appetite," remarked Effie

"I don't know why we shouldn't put up at this hotel until morning," observed Kit, as he also looked contentedly about him. "True, the landlord is absent, but we can get along without him."

"I think the only question is as to whether we can get along *with* him, if he should chance to return during the night."

"I'll answer for that contingency. On the whole, I think we will do well to stay here until morning. There's a room for each of us, and plenty of buffalo robes to make us comfortable.

As he spoke he laid some more wood upon the fire, to light up the interior of the ranche, and a bright body of flames almost instantly illuminated the scene around him as perfectly as it could have been illuminated by the sun at midday.

"Look at that!" suddenly cried Effie, in a startled whisper, as she leaped to her feet. "What is that?"

"What? Where?" demanded the scout.

"That writing, in red letters, upon the wall behind us!" exclaimed Miss Lyon, the blood receding from her face, while her form shook violently.

She pointed to the wall opposite the fire-place—the wall upon which those ruddy flames shone so vividly—and there the scout beheld several lines of coarse and irregular writing, evidently the work of a human finger, which had again and again been dipped in blood.

This terrible revelation was as follows:—

"I am attacked, this 10th of March, by Fleet Foot and a dozen others. Already terribly wounded. Expect to go under, as the door can't hold out much longer.

"JOHN WOODBURY."

It was a message from the dead!

The mystery of poor Woodbury's fate stood terribly revealed.

In his last moments, mortally wounded, he had written with his finger, and with his own blood, that fearful message.

Before the scout and his companion could withdraw their gaze from that dreadful revelation, they were further startled by sounds that came to their hearing from without the ranche.

Then their eyes met.

"I hear footsteps!" murmured Effie.

"And voices also!" replied Carson.

At the same instant a dog was heard snuffing at the entrance of the ranche. Then the dog began barking furiously, while the sound of hurried footsteps arose in front of the door!

The scout and his companion were startled. Their minds were so full of the terrible fate which had overtaken the former occupant of the ranche, poor Mr. Woodbury, as revealed by that strange writiing on the wall, that they could think of nothing but red-skins.

The approaching footsteps became louder.

"Who can they be?" whispered Effie. "Indians?"

"We shall soon see," was Kit's answer. The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated May 7, 1870, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton, and Fanny Fern have articles in every number.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
April 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 300 ROLLS WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 4 23 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Desks and Office Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Cutlery, Bronze and Gilt Chandeliers, Elegant Show-Cases, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 27, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior household furniture, etc.

ELEGANT PLATE GLASS SHOW-CASES.
At 12 o'clock, 11 elegant plate glass show-cases, with fine silver-plated mountings, all nearly new and of first-class make. 4 25 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE.
McNICKLE'S OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE,
Corner of Sixth and South streets,
VALUABLE LEASE, GOOD-WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES,
On Monday Morning,
May 2, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. 4 25 6t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger.* [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., late of Charles Chauncey, Esq., deceased. Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870. No. 1. The three-story brick Mansion and large lot of Ground, fronting the river Delaware, between Wood and Talbot streets, adjoining General Edward B. Grubb and John D. Abercrombie, Esq., having a front of about 210 feet on the river, and extending back to Pearl street. The house is three stories, built of brick, has two parlors, large dining room, two kitchens, waiter room, and ten sleeping rooms, hydrant water, hot and cold baths, gas, range, etc.

The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river, with fine views up and down and of the opposite shore, the lawn extending to the water edge, with a stone wall along the whole front. The house is surrounded with large shade trees, and the garden and grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, with many rare and beautiful trees, and the entrance to the mansion is laid with a beautiful tessalated pavement.

No. 2. Is a large lot of ground on Pearl street, opposite No. 1, having a front on Pearl street of about 300 feet, and in depth about 116 feet on Talbot street. On this lot is the gardener's cottage, stable, and carriage house, hot houses, and is well stocked with fine fruit trees, including pear, plum, and fig. Also, grape vines of the usual varieties.

No. 3. Also a large lot at the southwest corner of Pearl and Talbot streets, having a front of 275 feet on Pearl street by 216 feet on Talbot street, bounded by heirs of Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

The above premises are about two squares from the steamboat landing and railroad station, and the same from St. Mary's Hall, one of the best female seminaries in the United States, under the charge of Bishop Odenheimer, who resides on the Green Bank, and being only one hour's ride from Philadelphia and three from New York, and almost hourly, make this a most desirable residence.

Sale to commence at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, payable in one or two years. $200 to be paid down on No. 1, and $100 on Nos. 2 and 3, when sold.

FRANKLIN WOOLMAN, Agent,
4 23 smf 5t] No. 70 HIGH Street.
Burlington, New Jersey, April 22, 1870.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
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Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
April 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
SAVERY, No. 1422—Modern Dwelling, Stable, Shedding, etc.
SIXTEENTH (North), No. 614—Modern Residence.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Pa.—Elegant Country Seat and Farm, 23½ acres, Gulf Road.
ALASKA Street, No. 639—Three 2 story Frame Dwellings.
SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER, Northwest corner—Elegant Residence.
CHURCH, below Union, West Chester—2 Modern Residences.
RIVER DELAWARE, below Beverly—Country Seat and Farm, 33 acres.
FRANKLIN, No. 848—Modern Residence.
TERRACE PLACE, Germantown—Modern Residence.
JACKSON Street, Cape Island—"Lincoln House" and large Lot.
WASHINGTON Street, Cape Island—Frame Cottage.
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1627—Modern Dwelling.
POPLAR, No. 1140—Modern Dwelling.
HARMER, No. 1143—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTEENTH (South), No. 928—Modern Dwelling.
WOODLAND, No. 3339—Modern Residence.
PASSYUNK ROAD, Nos. 1735 and 1737—Two Genteel Dwellings.
LOCUST, No. 3804—Modern Residence.
TURNER, No. 2222—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$27 a year. Irredeemable.
Pew No. 77 north aisle Third Reformed Church.
$1130 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
4 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
500 shares Foster Farm Oil Company.
50 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
50 shares First National Bank.
15 shares Kensington National Bank. 4 22 3t
50 shares Old Township Line Road Co.
Box Stall No. 14 Point Breeze Park.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Catalogues now ready.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STECK PIANOFORTE, FINE ENGLISH, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No 546 North Tenth street, below Green, the neat household furniture, comprising suit walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; fine-toned rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by Steck, rosewood case; walnut dining-room and chamber furniture; walnut bookcase, china, glassware, cooking utensils, etc. 4 25 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
At 2 o'clock, at No. 1720 Warnock street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, above Columbia avenue, the neat walnut parlor and cottage chamber furniture, carpets, china and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc. 4 25 2t

FINE AND VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.,
For account of whom it may concern.
On Thursday,
April 28, at 1 o'clock, at the auction rooms, about 40 pieces fine Diamond Jewelry, comprising in part:—One very large and fine diamond; pair solitaire earrings, 4½ karats; single stone pin, 3 karats; 2 sets elegant earrings and pins, solitaire rings and pins weighing from 1 to 3 karats, elegant cluster rings and pins, etc.
Also, 39 very fine gold hunting case watches by the most celebrated makers.
May be examined on Wednesday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on the morning of sale. 4 25 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS.
On Monday Evening,
25th inst., at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the unsurpassed collection, embracing works of art by the following artists:—
Carl Hubner,
Jerome Thompson,
George Earl,
I. J. Fennimore,
Koningh,
J. Montigny,
G. Navier,
C. M. Webb,
Chas. A. Sommer,
J. Wainwright,
W. D. Washington,
H. Beckmann,
L. B. Thomas,
C. Kronberger,
H. Herzog,
E. D. Lewis,
H. Von Seben,
A. Gerlach,
H. Vaasberg,
G. Baum,
C. Egbert,
and others. 4 20 5t

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT PUBLIC SALES OF BARLOW'S NEW AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 26, at 10 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, by catalogue, the large and magnificent stock of first class household furniture, comprising parlor sets of all kinds, chamber sets in every style, library sets, dining-room sets, lounges, bookcases, secretaries, easy chairs, wardrobes, music stands, piano stools, mirrors, hair mattresses, etc. Those contemplating buying furniture will do well to call and examine this elegant stock of first-class goods. Every article sold guaranteed in writing. The furniture sold by this establishment is not the usual goods made expressly for auction, but are the best class that can be made, and from makers whose reputations are beyond a doubt. OUR GOODS ARE SURPASSED BY NO DEALER IN THE CITY. Seeing is believing. Call and examine for yourselves. Goods cheerfully shown, and polite attention to all. Persons from a distance buying, can have their goods packed on the premises and shipped to any part of the United States. The stock will be on exhibition day and evening till sale.
Catalogue ready this afternoon. 1t

FRAMED CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Evening,
26th inst., at ¼ before 8 o'clock, a large collection of the latest chromos, engravings, etc. Sale positive. 4 20 5t

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1870.
Mr. B. SCOTT, JR.
Dear Sir:—Having, after twenty-nine years of unceasing labor, come to the conclusion to retire from business, do now purpose to dispose of at public auction my entire STOCK OF FURNITURE, which I desire you to sell without the least reserve, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 27th and 28th. I think it quite unnecessary for me to speak about the quality of the goods I produce; only to say that my work is all hand-made and guaranteed the best—no machinery being used in the establishment—and will be found upon examination to speak for itself. The stock will be on exhibition at my warerooms, No. 1309 Chesnut street, three days previous to the sale.
Respectfully yours, M. DEGINTHER.
P. S.—I would particularly call the attention of the public to the above. [4 18 9t] B. SCOTT, JR.

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
April 28 and 29,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 1117 Chesnut street, will be sold 175 Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc. The collection embraces the usual variety of Landscapes, Marines, Figure and Fruit Pieces, etc., mounted in fine gold-leaf frames. Sale positive, with the least reserve.
Open Monday for exhibition, with catalogues. 4 21 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1128 Callowhill street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1128 Callowhill street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut parlor suit in hair cloth, etagere and centre table, with Tennessee marble; handsome walnut chamber suits; two suits of cottage furniture; 12 cottage bedsteads, with springs and husk mattresses; walnut extension dining-table, 20 feet long; oak extension table, 12 feet long; ingrain and Venetian carpets, china, glassware, dining-room and kitchen furniture.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store. 4 23 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
April 26 and 27, at the salesrooms, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of about 140 oil paintings. Among the European pictures will be found the works of
Koekkoek,
Jernberg,
De Buel,
Fauerholt,
Whinter,
Jansen,
Le Pias,
Heerebaart,
De Fay,
Van Severdonck,
Kreutzer,
Spohler,
Rust,
Hollander,
Nordenberg,
and others.
Also, two large works of Guiseppe Gherardee, which cost 10,000 francs each.
Together with a number of choice pictures by American artists.
The whole will be open for exhibition on Monday, with catalogues. 4 23 3t

Sale at No. 2025 Camac street.
THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS; Rosewood Piano-forte, by Hallett & Davis; Gilt Frame Pier Glass; Chromos and Engravings; Mattresses and Bedding, Sewing Machines, Fine Bohemian Vases, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2025 Camac street, will be sold the entire furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising walnut chamber, sitting-room, and dining-room furniture; rosewood piano-forte; sewing machine, in good order; gilt frame pier mirror; parlor suit, covered with crimson reps; Brussels and Venetian carpets; suit of cottage furniture; china and glassware; several engravings and chromos; kitchen furniture, etc.
BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, ETC.
At the same time, will be sold a large assortment of fine Sheffield plated ware and table cutlery; several pair of fine Bohemian glass vases, etc.
The above have been in use eight months, and can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 4 25 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, Millinery Goods, Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Under Garments, Hosiery, Notions and Fancy Goods, etc.
On Wednesday, April 27. 4 25 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LARGE SALE OF 500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
April 28, commencing at 11 o'clock, on two months' credit. 4 25 3t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
W. GEORGE ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [9 19 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BILLIARDS.

The State Tournament which Commences To-night—An Account of the Preceding Contests.

To-night the fourth billiard tournament which will have taken place in Pennsylvania will commence at the Assembly Buildings. All the necessary arrangements have been completed, and ample and comfortable accommodations have been made for both the contestants and the visitors. This tournament is for the championship of the State, for which Messrs. Nelms, Plunkett, Palmer, Rockhill, and Hunter, of this city, will contend. In addition there will be three prizes awarded to the three best players. The first will receive a gold-mounted cue, presented by Kavanagh & Decker, of New York, and a billiard table, presented by Victor Estephe, of this city. The second will receive a prize of $150 and the third a purse of $75. The great game will be between Messrs. Nelms and Plunkett, both of whom have been engaged in constant practice for some weeks. Little is known of Nelms' play, while Plunkett has been discounting Palmer. Notwithstanding that but little attention seems to have been given in Philadelphia by the public to billiard contests, three tourneys have been held in this city, of which we append a short account:—

The first State tournament was played in this city in September, 1864. This was the first tournament in this country in which the obnoxious push-shot was abolished. Victor Estephe won the first prize, defeating all of his opponents. The second prize was won by E. H. Nelms. R. T. Ryall then challenged Estephe for the Championship. It was accepted, and the game played at Sansom Street Hall December 13, 1864, Estephe maintaining his right to the cue by defeating his opponent 234 points in a game of 1200 points. Soon after John Montgomery put in his claim to the cue and the title, but met with defeat, having only scored 525 points to the champion's 1200. In this contest Estephe's average was 16, and his best run 109. The next game for the championship was played between Estephe and E. H. Nelms at the Academy of Music, in April, 1865. Nelms, who was defeated, immediately rechallenged Estephe, but, owing to some disagreement, the latter resigned the cue to Nelms, who in turn resigned it to the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress.

The second tournament took place in 1866. In this contest the objectionable push-shot was reintroduced. The contestants were E. J. Plunkett, R. T. Ryall, and Victor Estephe. Nelms, having removed to Baltimore, did not participate. The champion cue was won by Plunkett, and held by him until the third tournament, which was played in February, 1867, between Nelms, Estephe, Ryall, Rockhill, Palmer, Hewes, Bruce, and Hoyt. Owing to Plunkett having left the State, he was barred from playing. The champion cue was won by Nelms, by whom it has been held ever since. The following is a summary of the play:—

Nelms defeated all his opponents. Estephe won with Ryall, Rockhill, Palmer, Hewes, Bruce, and Hoyt, but lost with Nelms. Ryall defeated Palmer, Rockhill, Hewes, Bruce, and Hoyt, but was beaten by Nelms and Estephe. Rockhill won with Palmer, Hewes, Bruce, and Hoyt, and lost with Nelms, Estephe, and Ryall. Palmer was successful with Hewes, Bruce, and Hoyt, but was beaten by Nelms, Estephe, Ryall, and Rockhill. Hewes defeated Bruce and Hoyt, but was beaten by Nelms, Estephe, Ryall, Rockhill, and Palmer. Bruce was successful with Hoyt, but lost with all the other players. Hoyt lost with every player.

During the two years which Nelms held the cue he was called upon only once to defend it. In that instance he defeated his opponent, Robert T. Ryall, by about 300 points.

THE JUBILEE.—The Central Committee having in charge the arrangements for the display to-morrow by the colored citizens of Philadelphia in commemoration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, sit to-day and to-night at Liberty Hall, for the purpose of receiving the final report of the general committees. Nearly all had been handed in by noon, and from information contained therein, the affair to-morrow promises not only to be the grandest affair as yet held in this country by the new-made citizens, but it also promises to compare favorably with many of the demonstrations made by their white brethren. The complete programme of the ceremonies has been issued, and the various division marshals have received their instructions as to their duties on the occasion. In addition to the preparations made by the general committees, considerable attention has been devoted by the various civic and military organizations to the matter of banners and ornaments to be carried in the line. That which will undoubtedly attract the most attention will be the Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association drawing a monument constructed of wood and painted in imitation of Italian marble. The base is four feet, and the shaft is eight feet. A full spread eagle will surmount the shaft, on either side of which there will be appropriate inscriptions.

At nearly all of the colored churches there will be appropriate religious services. The C. P. Union League will attend St. Thomas' P. E. Church, at Fifth and Adelphi streets, and the Thaddeus Stevens Monumental Association will attend the Central Presbyterian Church, Lombard street, below Ninth. At the former Rev. J. W. Ashton will deliver a discourse, and at the latter Rev. John B. Reeve will officiate.

A feature in the procession will be the Eighth Ward Republican Legion of New York. They will bear with them a splendid silk standard presented before leaving their native city by the Union League of New York. Another feature will be a handsome banner tendered the C. P. Union League by the Directors of the Broad street League.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Late on Saturday afternoon Officer Roner, of the Third district, heard cries of "Murder! watch! help!" issuing from the residence No. 315 Lombard street, and immediately hastened to the spot and entered. The cries were made by a lady occupant, who stated that there was a burglar in the yard. The officer entered the yard just in time to see a fellow scale the fence. He at once followed: and, after a long chase through alleys and streets, captured him at Fourth and Lombard streets. He gives his name as Jos. Reilly, and claims Baltimore for his residence. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

INCENDIARISM.—Yesterday Fire Marshal Blackburn caused the arrest of two men named Charles Franck and H. Palmer, who were found in a lager beer saloon in the neighborhood of Eighth and Race streets, on the suspicion of having set fire to an old frame dwelling, situated on Cherry street near Seventh, one week ago. The accused, who are a portion of a crowd that congregates around the Columbia Hose House, will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station.

SHOES.—Last night thieves attempted to force an entrance to the shoe store of one Burroughs, situated on Callowhill street, near Twentieth, by prying open a rear shutter. Their movements were discovered by a police officer, who, on approaching, caused them to skedaddle. The officer followed and captured one of the thieves after a chase of about a mile. His name is James Steele. Alderman Kerr will attend to his case this afternoon.

ROBBERY ON THIRD STREET.—Some time during Saturday night, thieves, supposed to be bootblacks, entered the saloon known as the "Board," situated in the basement of No. 49 S. Third street, and robbed the money drawer of $5. The rascals then worked their way into the upper story, occupied by William F. Scheible, awning maker, and robbed it of a lot of brass. They then opened the front door and marched off.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—This evening a lecture will be delivered upon the above-named subject by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth. The lecture will be for the benefit of the Young People's Mission Fund, and as Mr. Gallaher is well known as an elegant and pleasing speaker, there should be a large attendance.

THE FENIANS.

A General Order from Headquarters—The Opponents of General O'Neill on the Stand—The Action of the New York Congress Disapproved.

At the meeting of the Fenian Congress held in New York city, measures were taken upholding General O'Neill, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Chicago delegates and others.

The opposite faction, or those opposed to General O'Neill, have to-day issued an order from their headquarters, No. 409 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, of which the following is an abstract:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25, 1870.

To the Officers and Members of the F. B.:

BROTHERS:—You are already aware, both from the circular you have received and the accounts which have reached you through the public press, that our organization, the great political structure erected by patriotic Irishmen of America at the cost of unnumbered sacrifices and years of labor, has been threatened with another shock similar to that inflicted on it in 1865. Your representatives assembled in Chicago at the Eighth National Congress, recently convened in that city, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, had the evidence before them that the President of the organization had grossly violated his official obligations, and that the money subscribed by you to equip and arm the men who are to fight the battle of Ireland's independence had been illegally appropriated by him to purposes never sanctioned by you or your representatives.

They found also that, under pretense of initiating a movement which the judgment of the ablest military men who were consulted on the subject had pronounced unseasonable and improper, General O'Neill had attempted to trample on the principle of representative government on which your organization is based, and defy its legitimate authority; but failing to obtain a sufficiency of aid from the people to carry out his design, he had issued a call for another convention, to meet in New York on the 19th April, thereby showing clearly that he was not sincere in his professed desire to attack the enemy in the way calculated to insure success, since he took the very steps certain to make success impossible, by introducing discord and faction into the Brotherhood.

In view of these facts, and the additional one that the office of President was found to be an expensive ornament to the Brotherhood, that officer having absorbed nearly $8000 of the funds during the past two years, without adding in any way to the efficiency of the organization, the Congress at Chicago decided to abolish it, and to vest the entire executive authority of the Brotherhood in an executive council, to consist of nine members, to be elected by the Congress, none of whom are to receive any compensation for their services, for the experience of the past teaches that all the troubles and losses to which the organization has been subjected have invariably been created by the men who were receiving its money as salaried officers, and that half the labor of your unpaid representatives has been consumed in efforts to prevent these officials at "headquarters" from squandering uselessly the funds that you intended should be spent on rifles and ammunition.

The earnest desire of your representatives at Chicago to unite with us, if possible, every man who professed to be working for Ireland, is proved by their action in appointing a delegation of old and tried members of the organization to wait on the convention which met in New York and invite them to join in our efforts to complete the small amount of preparation required to enable them to take the field. The propositions met the approval of the true and right-thinking men who had attended that convention under the impression that it was to be a *bona fide* assemblage of representatives inspired by the sentiments of fraternal union which it has been the mission of the Fenian Brotherhood to inculcate. But, as that convention was really designed only to legalize usurpation against your constitution and laws, the spirit of faction overruled the appeals of reason and patriotism, and the overtures of your committee were rejected. Comment on such action is unnecessary.

Brothers, your Executive, to give effect at once to the directions of the Chicago Congress, and in order that your resources should be applied as directly as possible to the purchase of ammunition and the necessary requirements of a military movement, have cut off the expensive "Headquarters' Staff" hitherto maintained at the expense of the organization, and removed the Central Office of the Brotherhood to Philadelphia, Pa., to which place all letters should hereafter be addressed.

John Brennan, Esq., having been appointed by the Executive Council Treasurer of the Brotherhood, all money orders should be made payable to him, and will be duly receipted for by him.

The proceedings of the Chicago Congress, with the statements of the Military Committee as to the amount required to complete the equipment of a force sufficient to commence active military operations, will in a few days be forwarded to the Circles with the revised constitution. Brothers! Ireland to-day is left bound and helpless at the feet of England by the misdeeds of those who prefer their own selfish ends and their own petty ambitions to the good of their country and the union of her sons, by which alone her liberties can be won. To us, here, enjoying freedom and the power to speak, work and organize in their behalf, our people at home must now look for protection in the present, and hope for the future. Let us unite, then, all our energies in the holy work of striking the chains from the limbs of our kindred. The redemption of our fatherland is within the grasp of this generation. Let each man determine to do his whole duty, and to do it at once, and our long season of toil and sacrifice will surely fructify in the glorious harvest of freedom, in which our country will find the compensation for all her sufferings.

Signed, by order of the Executive Council F. B.,
JAMES GIBBONS, Chairman.
RICHARD McCLOUD, Secretary.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Highway authorities should inspect the platform erected over the culvert on North Broad street. By early attention some lives may be saved.

—The vote on the Sunday question by the Mercantile Library stockholders closed on Saturday night.

—A movement is on foot to remove the Mint from this city to Washington.

—Bishop Stevens confirmed 35 persons at Christ Church last night.

—The receipt of taxes from February 21st until to-day netted the city and State $3,818,407·70.

—The bequests of Augustin Huet were entirely of a private nature. The will occupied but one page of journal paper.

—Dust clouds were prominent yesterday afternoon on North Broad street.

—Roadsters should always keep to the right, especially after night.

—The news of the attempt to rob the Southwark Bank reached the Chief of Police two hours and a half, and the Chief of Detectives ten hours, subsequent to its coming to the knowledge of the Police Department.

—The plants at the park are in excellent condition.

—Carlton street, west of Broad, should be cleansed immediately.

—The Maryland Base Ball Club arrived in this city this morning. They play the Athletic this afternoon.

—Candidates for legislative honors are springing up like mushrooms.

—The Finance Committee of Councils will dispose of the sureties of the Delinquent Tax Collector to-night.

—Seven of the new conveyances were kept busy yesterday in the park.

—The Democratic-negro-whisky-drinking establishment on Lombard street still flourishes.

—The drinking fountains are being put in condition.

THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY SUPPLEMENT.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Passenger Railway Company was held at 10 o'clock this morning, at the office, Twenty-third and Brown streets. President William V. McGrath occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was announced to be to accept or reject the supplement to the charter passed at the late Legislature, allowing the company to extend their track in the southern and northern extremities of the city. Tellers were appointed and the vote by stock was taken. The tellers reported that 13,867 shares had been voted, all of which were for acceptance.

ROBBERS FRIGHTENED AWAY.—At 10 o'clock this morning two thieves entered the dwelling of Dr. Foley, Seventeeth and Cuthbert streets, and were seen going in. Policemen Mereto and Haverstick were notified. They surprised the robbers, who ran through the house to the roof and down the trap of an adjoining house. The policemen gave chase, but the robbers were too fleet of foot. One of them threw away his coat, in the pocket of which was a pair of kid gloves and a meerschaum pipe. The only thing missed by the doctor was a pistol valued at $1·25.

NEW CAMP.—On Saturday a new camp of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America was instituted at the Falls of Schuylkill, Twenty-first ward, by A. B. Albright, Division President, assisted by Henry J. Stager, State Secretary, and George W. Blake, Past State President. This makes the twenty-fifth camp instituted in the State during the present year.

GOSLINGS.—John and Hannah Danely were before Alderman Neill on Saturday on the charge of stealing a number of goslings from some parties in the neighborhood of Salmon street, Twenty-fifth ward. They were held in $600 bail each to answer.

LOAFERS.—The Fifth District Police have, under the direction of Mayor Fox, of late been endeavoring to suppress corner lounging, and yesterday the officers succeeded in arresting six loafers, who were all held to answer.

INDECENCY.—A colored individual named John Gould was arrested at Eighteenth and Pine streets on Saturday evening for indecent exposure of his person. Alderman Morrow sent him to prison.

THIRD EDITION

The McFarland Murder Trial.

The Plea of Insanity.

A Brace of Tariff Bills.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Harmony in the French Opposition

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The McFarland trial was resumed to-day, the Recorder being quite well. The court room was crowded with both sexes. The first witness, John Orr, Assistant Warden at the City Prison, testified that the prisoner could not sleep, and used to read in his cell at night.

Reuben A. Hance, Out-door Physician of the Bellevue Hospital, testified that he examined the prisoner's condition, and found congestion of the brain developed.

This witness further testified that he believed the prisoner absolutely insane when he fired the pistol at Richardson.

Mr. Graham at this point stood up and said that some city papers had reproduced an article from some Western paper, which stated that he (Graham) had gone to the District Attorney and disavowed his conduct in the trial with regard to Mrs. Calhoun. He wished to state that neither to the District Attorney nor to any other human being did he make such statement.

The District Attorney corroborated Mr. Graham's statement. The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 600 bales at 23⅛c. State and Western Flour advanced 5c. on low grades; State $4·60@6·40; Ohio, $4·95@6; Western, $4·60@6·15; Southern a shade firmer at $5·70@9·75. Wheat a shade firmer but quiet; No. 2 spring, $1·12; No. 3, $1·02@1·05. Corn steady; new mixed Western, $1·12@1·13. Oats quiet; State, 68@69c.; Western, 59½@61c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $27·75; prime, $20·50@22. Lard firm; steam, in tierces, 16@16½c. Whisky nominal at $1·06½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Judd's Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Judd, of Illinois, offered his Tariff bill to-day, with the free list prepared by the Ways and Means Committee appended, and succeeded in getting it referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Schenck Bill.

An effort was made to postpone Schenck's Tariff bill indefinitely, but it failed.

Fining Absentees.

There is a large crowd in the galleries of the House to-day to witness the fun of fining absentees who failed to appear last Friday under the call of the House. Members are now engaged in offering excuses.

The Income Tax.

The Senate to-day insisted upon their resolution relative to continuing the income tax, and agreed to ask the House for a committee of conference. This will force action on the part of the House.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Correction.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, April 25.—It now seems that it was Earl Denbigh who toasted Prince Asturias at the banquet in Rome. Owing to the similarity of names certain Madrid journals have attributed this unfriendly action to Lord Derby.

The French Party of the Left.

PARIS, April 25.—It is reported to-day that the disaffection in the party of the Left has been healed, and that the members will all vote alike.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY.—A meeting of the Fourth Presbytery was held this morning at the Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, below Broad, the Moderator, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, in the chair. Eleven members were present.

The meeting was opened by prayer offered by the Moderator.

The report of a committee appointed according to a request of the General Assembly to ascertain the number of parsonages owned by the several churches was received. It was found that 17 out of the 35 congregations connected with the presbytery owned such edifices.

The special committee presented a narrative which was received, adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the General Assembly. From this narrative it appears that the evidences of spiritual prosperity in the churches have been great during the year. Revivals have been held at several points, and the accessions to the churches have been large.

In some cases divisions in churches have been happily healed, cottage prayer meetings have been held quite generally, large Bible classes have been formed, and in many churches there has been an overflowing attendance on the church services. Some seven thousand children have been gathered into the Sunday Schools, and in many places an organized effort has been made to promote the cause of temperance.

In temporalities prosperity has been the characteristic. Debts have been removed, church buildings enlarged, chapels reared, and many churches have been put in a better condition for effective work. In the department of benevolence there has been increased liberality, not limited to the respective fields. Several signal examples of generous remembrance have occurred.

After the acceptance of the narrative the presbytery adjourned until afternoon, at which session several questions of resignations, removals, and ordinations are to be determined.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—FATAL ACCIDENT AT TORRESDALE, TWENTY-THIRD WARD, PHILADELPHIA.—About 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon Mrs. Eliza Bicher Smith, the relict of the late Captain George Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, fell down a flight of stairs and was picked up after the vital spark had flown. The lady was on a visit to her son, General Thomas Kilby Smith, and made a false step, which caused her death. Medical attendance was promptly procured, but was useless, as concussion of the brain had ensued. Her husband was a former East India shipmaster and owner of Boston, Mass., and one of the original settlers of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Smith was the mother of General Thomas Kilby Smith, late of the army, from Ohio, now of this city, and of Mrs. Austin Rice, of Washington, D. C., and was the sister of Mrs. Commodore Hunter, late of Philadelphia, and the daughter of Lyndis Walter, late of Boston, celebrated in the literary and editorial circles of New England. Mrs. Smith was a lady of the most refined and extensive cultivation, and was in constant correspondence with the leading literati and statesmen of the age, who ever paid her opinions and herself all the respect and reverence due to exalted worth.

A NUISANCE.—The Harbor Police complain of the existence of a nuisance in the shape of a lot of fish offal on the wharf at Delaware avenue and Arch streets.

FOURTH EDITION

Naval Orders and Nominations.

A Man Burned to Death.

Englishmen Killed by Greek Brigands.

Another Cruel Hoax.

Napoleon's Appeal to the People.

The Civil Service Circular.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations To-day.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following nominations were made in the Senate to-day:—

Commodore Samuel P. Lee to be Rear Admiral; Captain Enoch G. Perrott to be Commodore; Commander William J. Spicer to be a Captain; Lieutenant Commander Edmund J. Mathews to be Commander; Lieutenant John McGowan to be Lieutenant Commander; Frank Burnett to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Fourth district; Granville Hosmer to be Coiner at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; John B. Kilburn to be Postmaster at Rutland, Vt.; Wm. Holland to be Postmaster at West Troy, N. Y.; James Low, Jr., to be Postmaster at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Regiments Ordered to the Plains.

Special orders have been issued from the War Department directing the 17th United States Infantry, now stationed in Virginia, and the 14th Infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible despatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the General commanding the Department of Dakota for assignment to duty. Their colonels will select suitable officers to take charge of the company and regimental property pertaining to the command, which will be forwarded after the regiment.

Mail Steamship Routes.

The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Post Office Committee, giving the reasons why there should be an increase of service on the mail steamship route from San Francisco to Japan and China.

Naval Orders.

By the Associated Press.

Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan is ordered to the receiving-ship New Hampshire; Assistant Naval Constructor William H. Varney is detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of May. He will be relieved by Assistant Naval Constructor Philip Hitchborn, now on duty at Mare Island; Captain George B. Corse, unassigned, has been ordered to repair to this city from Tallahassee, to give testimony before the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

Recruiting.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York, is ordered to forward one hundred and fifty recruits from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be assigned to the 15th United States Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Willard, First Lieutenant, unassigned, has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Sheridan for duty in the Division of the Missouri.

Indian Duties.

Major John M. Goodhand, unassigned, is detailed to execute the duties of Indian agent at the Yankton Agency, Dakotah, where he will relieve Captain J. W. Broatch, who will await orders at his home.

Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, reported this morning, provides that all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding. Also, that if the laws of any State or Territory shall require any act to be done as a pre-requisite to voting, it shall be the duty of the officers of the law in said State or Territory to give equal opportunity to all citizens of the United States to perform such pre-requisite; and any such official failing so to do shall forfeit and pay $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action at law, and in case of conviction shall also be fined not less than $500 and imprisoned from one month to one year. The offer of any citizen for whom such prerequisite is required, shall be deemed a performance in law of such act, if such act fails to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of the said officers charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance of offer. The same penalties are prescribed against any person who shall hinder or attempt to prevent any citizen from performing such prerequisite. Persons derived of any office except that of a member of Congress or State Legislature by reason of violation of the foregoing provisions may receive possession through United States courts which are given concurrent jurisdiction in all such cases. The United States District Courts shall have, exclusively of the State courts, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the provisions of this act. All the officers of the United States courts are required, under a penalty of $1000, to institute and enforce proceedings thereunder, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces and the militia to enforce its execution.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—A terrible murder was perpetrated three miles below here early this morning on the towboat Mary Alice, from New Orleans for Pittsburg. Benjamin Kennedy, the engineer, being annoyed by two negro deck-hands named Anderson and Henderson, ordered them to leave the engine-room, whereupon they seized him, and, after stabbing him with a sheath knife, threw him overboard. The watchman, who was a witness of the scene, in attempting to save the engineer was knocked down and brutally beaten. An effort was made to save Kennedy with a yawl, but he sank before assistance could be rendered. On the arrival of the boat here the negroes were brought before a magistrate, and committed for murder in the first degree.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Reduction of Railroad Fares.

CONCORD, April 25.—A reduction of fares on the Concord Railroad, amounting to about 10 per cent., is to be made on May 1. The freight tariff will also probably be reduced about the same time.

Fire and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, April 25.—The house of Mrs. Keen, in East Marshfield, was burned to-day, and a young man named Frederick Ames was burned to death. Loss on property $4000.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Expedition.

TORONTO, April 25.—William Jacobs, chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, writes to the *Globe* denying that any of his tribe are to form part of the Red River expedition.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST AND BEST
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., FOR GENTLEMEN'S ORDER-WORK.
F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 25 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FROM EUROPE.

The Massacre of English Prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24—Evening.—The Grand Vizier has just received a despatch from Athens announcing the massacre of the English prisoners by the brigands.

Espartero's Chances.

MADRID, April 25.—The journals of this city mention the continued receipts of memorials from the northeastern provinces favoring the election of Espartero as the future monarch of Spain.

The Roman Council.

ROME, April 25.—At the Œcumenical Council on Sunday, six hundred and sixty-four fathers were present. The constitution *de fide* was unanimously voted. It contains four charters and eighteen canons, as follows:—Charter 1 of five canons on Creator; charter 2 of four canons on revelation; charter 3 of six canons on faith; charter 4 of three canons on faith and reason.

The Missing City of Boston.

LONDON, April 25.—A telegram to the Central Press Association of England states to-day that a thin strip of wood, about a yard long, and painted blue, drifted ashore yesterday near Ligger Bay, on the northwestern coast of Cornwall, containing the following inscription:—"City of Boston sinking, February 11." The wood bore evidence of having been broken in two, and the remainder of the inscription consequently lost, except the letter "M." which followed the words above given. Of course we have no means of knowing whether this is a genuine message from the missing steamer or a heartless hoax, but the latter is strongly suspected.

Circular to the French Civil Service.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following circular to officers of the civil service, signed by all the ministers:—

"The Emperor addressed a solemn appeal to the nation. In 1851 he asked power to assure order; in 1870 he asks how to establish liberty. Confident of the title which is his by reason of eight million suffrages, he does not surrender the Empire to discussion. He submits to a vote only its liberal transformation. To vote "yes" is to vote for liberty. The revolutionary party, secretly attacking the national sovereignty and misrepresenting the respect which the Emperor pays to that sovereignty in thus consulting the people, are not true friends of liberty; but in spite of these the masses will march in our ranks. Can they ignore the fact that to abstain from voting or to vote "no" will be to strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness?

"In the name of public peace and liberty; in the name of the Emperor, we demand of you all, our devoted colaborers, to unite your efforts with ours.

"It is to the citizens we address ourselves, not as ordering, but as offering patriotic counsel. Our object is to assure to our country a tranquil future, to the end that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet."

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, April 25.—U. S. 5-20s closed active and firm at 95@95⅛.

PARIS, April 25.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 74f. 55c.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The House refused to second the previous question—69 to 90—and the resolution went over.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution for the building of an additional bath-room in the Capitol for members.

Mr. Scofield moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Cessna offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to report a bill providing pensions for all the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution calling for information as to army officers on duty in Washington.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

The morning hour having expired, the question came up as to the members who were absent at the call of the House on Friday night.

Mr. Schenck offered on that subject a resolution that each of the absentees under the call on Friday last who have not yet been excused be fined $10; that any who may believe he has a good excuse to offer may present it to the House; and that, except for the purpose of hearing such excuses, all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The previous question was seconded, 109 to 22.

Mr. Eldridge made the point of order that the members under arrest had no right to vote.

The Speaker said there was no record of their voting. The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, Mr. Ferry was excused on account of illness.

Mr. Knott asked to be excused, stating that he had not been absent for an hour since the session commenced, and that he had been only delayed on his way to the Capitol on Friday evening by stopping to purchase books which he required.

Mr. Knott was accordingly excused.

Mr. Kellogg moved to dispense with all further proceedings, and that all fines be remitted. (Cries of "No! no!")

The Speaker ruled the motion to be out of order.

On motion of Mr. Buckley, Mr. Heflin was excused on account of illness.

BASE-BALL.

The Athletic-Maryland Match.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE-BALL GROUNDS, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, April 25—3·10 P. M.—Notwithstanding the threatening rain over three thousand persons have assembled to witness the first important game of the season, between the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, and the Athletic Club, of this city. The excitement is great, and the interest manifested is deeper than on any similar occasion for a long time. Mr. Halbach, of the Keystones, was chosen umpire. The Athletics went to the bat first.

First Inning—Athletics, 5; Marylands, 1.

Second Inning—Athletic 3; Maryland 3. Great excitement. Sensenderfer made a beautiful fly-catch. Athletics batting very strong.

THE PEOPLE who reside in the neighborhood of Broad and Market streets are requested to have their windows up about the time of sunrise to-morrow, so that no damage will result from the grand salute which our colored citizens propose to fire at that time and place in honor of the fifteenth amendment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Arthur Waterson, aged twenty-eight years, driver of a lumber cart, was thrown from his perch at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets and sustained a fracture of one of his legs besides serious internal injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 2040 Pemberton street. The accident was caused by the horse becoming frightened and attempting to run away.

THE MARRIAGE of Colonel Garrick Mallery, of the regular army, whose home is in this city, where he is well known, took place at the residence of Major-General Canby, in Richmond, Va., on the 14th instant, in the presence of a large and brilliant company. The bride was Miss Helen M. Wyckoff, a step-daughter of Major Paul R. Hambrich.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 3·30 o'clock this morning the roof of the residence No. 1514 South Fourth street was slightly damaged by fire.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Pa 1st mt.....100	200 sh Read R..s60. 50
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 90¼	100 do.........50·31
$2000 Phil & E 6s..... 88¾	100 do.30d.baf10. 50¾
$2000 Pa 6s 3 se.....109	100 do....s5&1.50·31
$100 City 6s, New.102¾	200 do.ls.s5wn 50·31
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 93	100 do..s30wn. 50¾
$2000 Pa Cp 5s 102½	200 do ..ls.s60. 50¾
26 sh Leh V R...ls. 56¼	100 do..s60wn.50 3-16
14 do......... 56¼	100 do. ..s60.50 3-16
8 do......... 56¼	300 do.ls.s60wn.50 3-16
20 sh Acad Mus..ls 95	100 do.....b30.50·44
15 do......... 95	200 do......... 50½
10 sh C & Am R.ls.119¾	300 do ......ls. 50½
2 do.........119¾	100 do.. s5&in. 50¾
100 sh Leh N St.... 34	400 do ..rg&in. 50¾
27 sh Gr & Coats St 38½	100 do....... . 50¾
200 sh Reading R.. 50·31	

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 O C & A R R bs b5.. 79½	$9000 Phila & E 7s.. 90¾
	23 sh Leh Val..... 56½
$1000 Pa 6s, 2d se....107¼	6 sh C & Am R.ls.119¾
$2000 do ls.107¾	100 sh Phil & E R... 28¾
$3000 do.........107¾	2 sh Penna R..2d. 58¾
$2000 C & A m 6s,89 s5wn.... 97½	100 sh Read .s60wn. 50¾
	100 do......... 50¾
$1400 City 6s, New.102¾	100 sh Leh Na..b30. 34
$3000 do.........102¾	

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)

HUDDELL—WOODWARD.—On Thursday, April 21, by the Rev. Sturges Pearce, at the residence of the bride's parents, GEORGE H. HUDDELL, Jr., and LOUISE D., daughter of Thomas Woodward, all of Linwood, Pa.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET,
16 different kinds from $4 per set up,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
mws} No. 913 ARCH Street.

TO RENT—CHESNUT HILL RESIDENCE, for Summer and Winter.—Heater, gas, and water; plenty of shade and fruit, with 6 acres of valuable land; near the depot, with ten trains daily to the city. Price moderate. Send for description. J. E. MITCHELL, No 310 YORK Avenue. 4 25 mwsSt*

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.
THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
WILL BE OPENED
TO THE PUBLIC IN A FEW DAYS,
AT No. 1205 CHESNUT STREET.
SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS. 1t*

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL O
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
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THE HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF the Rev. E. B. EMERSON, at Stratford, Conn., receives pupils from seven to fourteen years of age, and strict attention paid to their physical, intellectual, and religious culture. Scholars are admitted at any time. For circulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUMMUS, No. 32 John street; JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, New York; or to the Principal. 4 1 lm

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
In a first-class location, and of the highest character.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
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4 2 2m REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

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TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON,
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Established 1854.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management.
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Catalogues sent on application. 4 2 lm

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
4 2 2m Principal and Proprietor.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, in Brookfield, Conn., will commence April 20, 1870. 4 1-lm